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4th Largest on Record

U.S. Trade Deficit Worsened in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (IHT) — The U.S. trade deficit widened sharply in July to \$2.99 billion from June's \$1.6 billion, posting the fourth largest monthly shortfall on record, while inflation fell sharply as consumer prices registered their smallest increase since last December.



Anker Jorgensen
**Ruling Danes
Agree on Tie
With Liberals**

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29 (AP) — The ruling Social Democrats and the opposition Liberals agreed yesterday after three months of talks to form a new government together — the first coalition combining Socialists and non-Socialists.

The announcement was made by Premier Anker Jorgensen and Henning Christophersen, chief negotiator for the Liberals. For the last 30 years, Social Democrats and Liberals have been the major adversaries in Danish politics. When Mr. Jorgensen invited the Liberals to the negotiations few politicians or observers took it seriously.

Between them, the coalition partners will command 86 seats in the 179-seat Folketing — the Danish parliament — and adding two representatives elected in the Far Islands and Greenland, the total will be 88. It will still be two votes short of an absolute majority but will be strong enough to make it virtually impossible for the other nine parties to mobilize a majority against the new government.

porting the deficit — the 26th in a row — said today that it was the largest since the \$4.52-billion shortfall in February.

The Treasury and the White House Council of Economic advisers, in a joint statement, asserted that while government officials are disappointed over the deficit it is expected that the trade gap will resume its decline in the coming months as a result of exchange-rate adjustments and their effect on demand for foreign products.

The Commerce Department also noted that the "moderation in the rise of consumer prices was very heartening."

The Commerce Department said that exports fell 2.7 percent to \$11.79 billion in July compared with a 3.2-percent rise in June to \$12.13 billion, while imports rose 7.7 percent to \$14.78 billion after falling 1.9 percent in June to \$13.72 billion.

Imports of petroleum and related products fell 4.5 percent to an adjusted \$3.14 billion after declining 1 percent in June to \$3.29 billion. However, increases were registered in imports of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, live animals and inedible crude materials.

The department said that imports of passenger cars from countries other than Canada increased, as did imports of telephone and telegraph equipment, television sets, iron and steel plates and sheets and iron-ore steel tubes, pipes and fittings.



BORDER FIGHT — The Chinese news agency describes what are said to be dagger-wielding Vietnamese security men hurling stones at ethnic Chinese blocked at the border on Friday. The agency said hundreds of soldiers and police attacked the Chinese, a number of whom were killed.

12 Army Officers Reported Involved

Nicaragua Seizes 85 in Plot

By Alan Riding
MANAGUA, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The Nicaraguan government announced yesterday that it had uncovered a conspiracy among military officers and civilians to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled this tiny Central American republic for 45 years.

Eighty-five members of the national guard, including 12 senior officers, were arrested early yesterday and will face court-martial, a well-placed source revealed.

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right who have been calling for Gen. Somoza's resignation are engaged in a nationwide strike that they vowed to maintain until the government is overthrown. In Matagalpa, there were reports of violent clashes between protesters and troops.

The strike followed the leftist guerrilla occupation of the National Palace in Managua a week ago when rebels of the Sandinista National Liberation Front won the release of 59 jailed comrades and a \$500,000 ransom. At the time there were rumors that much of the national guard strongly resented Gen.

Somoza's agreement to surrender to the guerrillas' ransom demands. Military sources said that Gen. Somoza further fanned irritation within the guard with a remark during a press conference last week. He was talking about the possibility of an assault against the guerrillas holding the palace, and he said he knew that there were only 25 rebels, and that casualties among his soldiers could be easily replaced.

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Pope to Begin Pontificate By Outdoor Mass Sunday

By Paul Hoffmann
ROME, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The Vatican announced today that the pontificate of Pope John Paul I would be inaugurated with a solemn mass celebrated by him in St. Peter's Square at 6 p.m. Sunday.

There was no reference to a coronation rite during the outdoor ceremony by which the new pontiff, as the official statement said, would mark "the beginning of his ministry as supreme pastor."

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Retaliation Is Believed Certain Peking Says Hanoi Holds Chinese Hill

By Jay Marhews
HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (WP) — Chinese forces are certain to attack Vietnamese troops if they remain entrenched on a hill just inside Chinese territory, sources close to China say here.

They say that China is using a favorite military tactic in letting the Vietnamese move into Chinese territory and waiting a while before retaliating.

The official Vietnamese news agency said yesterday that the Vietnamese people wanted lasting friendship with the Chinese people, but Chinese authorities had pushed them into a position where they had no choice but to resort to force.

After a bloody scuffle at "Friendship Pass" on the border on Friday, during which two Vietnamese officials and at least seven Chinese refugees were reported killed, China said that 400 Vietnamese troops occupied a hill called Bonien, in Chinese territory overlooking the pass.

No Hint of Action
[The Chinese news agency said today that Vietnamese security forces were tearing down the houses of ethnic Chinese living on the Vietnamese side of the two countries' common border, the Associated Press reported from Tokyo.]

[The Chinese agency said that the Vietnamese also were stopping food rations for Chinese residents just south of the border. It said that the moves were aimed at forcing them to leave the border region or adopt Vietnamese citizenship.]

China said that Friday's events, the most serious and potentially dangerous in months of border strife, had aroused indignation among Chinese soldiers and civilians in the area. It gave no indication of what action it would take.

Hanoi, while blaming China for Friday's bloodshed, has said nothing about the alleged border incursion.

Porcelain Factory
On Monday, Hanoi radio reported the capture of six Chinese boats in Vietnamese waters on Aug. 13 and called their presence an act of provocation. The Vietnamese news agency said yesterday that the Chinese side perpetrated more provocation on Sunday by sending boats to the Vietnamese side of the border river in Quang Ninh province and taking goods from a porcelain factory and local cooperatives.

A Hong Kong source with ties to Peking recalled China's brief and successful border war with India in 1962 as an example of how Peking could be expected to handle the reported Vietnamese incursion.

In 1962, the Nehru government adopted a forward policy in disputed sections of the mountainous border between the two countries and sent troops into areas claimed.

Cancer Studies
To Be Focused
NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The American Cancer Society said today that it will devote \$2 million to try to find out if interferon, a natural body substance, can slow the growth of cancerous tumors in humans.

Interferon has been shown to shrink tumors in animals and is said to have done the same for some humans. It is a protein substance produced by a virus-infected animal cell.

but lightly defended, by the Chinese. For a while the Indians met little resistance, then the Chinese counterattacked in force, sweeping the Indians back far behind their original lines.

"We let them come in and then suddenly we attacked and took 5,000 prisoners," the source said. A month after they began their assault, the Chinese just as abruptly stopped, pulled back and released the prisoners.

Vietnamese Scouts
The Chinese agency said that the Vietnamese scout sent as far as 1,000 yards into Chinese territory and threw rocks down on Chinese



The Shah of Iran greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at airport.

For 3 Days of Talks

Iran Greets Hua Amid Tight Security

TEHRAN, Aug. 29 (AP) — Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng arrived here today on the last stop of his first long foreign tour, and was welcomed at the airport by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Soldiers with rifles manned a tight ring around the dignitaries as the shah greeted Mr. Hua with the words, "I was waiting for you."

Heavy security measures had been ordered to protect Mr. Hua and his delegation from Moslem militants, who have been blamed for violence that has rocked Iran in recent weeks, including a cinema fire that killed at least 377 persons in Abadan.

Authorities said that an Iranian who reportedly admitted to Iraqi investigators that he helped set the theater fire was extradited today from Iraq. The suspect, Hashem Abdoreza Ashuri, was arrested when he tried to enter neighboring Iraq illegally, officials said.

An elaborate banquet was held at Golestan Palace before the two leaders sit down for three days of talks.

Economic Relations
Iran, after Romania and Yugoslavia, is Mr. Hua's last stop before returning to China. Although he is expected to continue firing verbal broadsides at the Soviet Union, Iranian government sources have indicated that no agreements would be

border officials from the hilltop. There was no report of firearms being used.

China blamed Friday's deaths on Vietnamese soldiers and police using clubs, stones, daggers and bayonets.

Analysts here were hard put to explain Hanoi's reported move into Chinese territory. It was unlikely, they said, that there was any misunderstanding about where the border was located in the area, since it was so close to a major checkpoint.

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Syrians Report Gains Against Christians

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (AP) — Syrian peacekeeping forces disarmed Christian militiamen in northern and eastern Lebanon today and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad warned Israel against intervening on behalf of the Christians.

Meanwhile, Israel asked the United States to inform the Syrian government of its grave concern over attacks by Syrian troops against Christian villages in northern Lebanon. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The three-day operation brought one-third of the 800-square-mile Christian enclave north of Beirut under Syrian military control, communiques from the peacekeeping command said.

Moving by helicopter, the Syrians advanced with a shield of tanks that sealed off the eastern approaches to the shrinking Christian enclave.

A Lebanese police spokesman said that 35 Christian militiamen and civilians were killed and 65 militiamen were taken prisoner in three days of fighting. Two Syrians were killed and four wounded, he said.

The Christians, with their backs

43 Are Injured In U.K. Festival

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Twenty-eight policemen and 15 civilians were injured and 43 persons arrested during the annual two-day West Indian carnival which ended last night, police said today.

Police with riot shields were called in when violence broke out at the end of the street festival, after gangs of youths started a stampede by running through the crowds.

Syrians. But they think that Israel, which has supported them in southern Lebanon, will rescue them.

Mr. Assad said he would meet Israel on the battlefield if it attempted a military action against his forces in Lebanon. He spoke to reporters in Latakia, on the Syrian coast, after a meeting with Lebanese Foreign-Defense Minister Fuad Butros.

"Do you mean to tell me that Lebanon has become an Israeli protectorate?" the Syrian president said. "Anyway, we shall definitely and directly confront Israel if it commits any aggression in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Arab world."

He said that Syrian operations in Lebanon were aimed exclusively at helping President Elias Sarkis and his government establish their authority over all of Lebanon.

The Phalangist radio station reported that three persons were wounded by snipers on the southeastern flank of Beirut today. The broadcast also said Christian militiamen clashed with Lebanese army units near the dividing line between the city's Moslem and Christian enclaves.

U.S. to Urge UN Action Over Cambodia Violations

By David Binder
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The State Department will play "an active role" in pressing for United Nations consideration of human-rights violations in Cambodia, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The Carter administration has ruled out an economic boycott or a military intervention. It has not made clear what it could or would do beyond assisting in the documentation of massacres, starvation or forced labor imposed on large segments of the Cambodian population since Communist insurgents seized power in 1975.

United States was "prepared to consider other courses of action" after a subcommittee of the UN Human Rights Commission meets for three weeks on human-rights issues in Cambodia and other countries.

Other State Department officials said that the United States hoped the United Nations would make a clear-out finding of human-rights violations by Cambodia sometime next year.

To this end, the department has prepared a 300-page document that includes interviews with Cambodian refugees, mainly in Thailand, about alleged atrocities committed by the leadership in Phnom Penh.

The document skirts the question of how many of Cambodia's population of 9 million might have been killed in the last three years, although some Western authorities have estimated that the toll may have reached 1 million.

Pastora Continues 16-Year Fight

'Zero' a Dedicated Somoza Foe

By Leonard Greenwood

MANAGUA, Aug. 29 — Eden Pastora, the Sandinista guerrilla leader whose force of 23 men and 1 woman held Nicaragua's National Congress for ransom last week, is a dedicated military tactician who leads a double life. When he is not fighting the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza, he runs a highly profitable fishing business in neighboring Costa Rica.

A man who has known Mr. Pastora all his life said recently, "He is not an intellectual. He is a born military man who has fought the Somoza family in the cities and the mountains of Nicaragua for 16 years."

He is "Cero" (Zero), leader of the armed rebels who identified themselves only by numbers after their successful invasion of the National Palace last Tuesday.

Aim Is Simple

"He doesn't talk political philosophy. His aim is very simple. He will not stop fighting until he dies or until the Somozas are out of Nicaragua," his lifelong acquaintance said.

Mr. Pastora, 42, was born in Ciudad Dario, 60 miles northwest of Managua, on an austere, sun-baked plain where farmers struggle with the rocky soil. The town was the birthplace of Ruben Dario, considered one of the most important poets of the Spanish language.

Mr. Pastora's family was one of the few that was well off. But his father was killed by a bandit when the boy was 5, the youngest of eight.

He began his schooling at a Jesuit college in Granada, 50 miles south of Managua. Eduardo Chamorro, a classmate, remembers him as an average student but an aggressive athlete.

Mr. Chamorro, now an opposition Conservative Party delegate in the National Assembly, came face to face with Mr. Pastora again recently. When Mr. Pastora and his guerrillas stormed the National Palace and held 500 legislators and workers hostage, Mr. Chamorro was held captive nearly 48 hours. He was one of the last five hostages released, traveling with the guerrillas in the bus to the airport to guarantee their safe escape.

"He said what he has said many times, that Gen. Somoza will not go until he is forced out and that he [Mr. Pastora] will not stop fighting," Mr. Chamorro said.

El Indio

Mr. Pastora is about 5 feet 9 inches tall, tough and wiry. His serious face with its aquiline features earned him the nickname "El Indio" (the Indian), which is how most of those who knew him remember him.

Mr. Pastora left college to study medicine in Mexico. There he met one of his four wives, the daughter of a Mexican senator.

After five years he abandoned his studies and returned to Nicaragua in 1962 to take part in a rebellion against Luis Somoza, older brother of the present president, who then ruled Nicaragua. The Somoza family has controlled the country for four decades.

Mr. Pastora fought in the mountainous rain forests in the north, near the border with Honduras. Between 1962 and 1965 he took part in at least five campaigns against the Somozas, according to people who know him.

His participation, however, was under an assumed name, so in 1965 it was possible for him to return to a peaceful life, running some of the family lands near Dario. He made new friends, one of the closest being Klaus Sengelmann, now minister of agriculture in Gen. Somoza's government.

In 1974, while fighting in the north, Mr. Pastora contracted mountain leprosy, a wasting disease that affected his nose. He came down from the mountains for secret treatment in Managua, then returned to Costa Rica, where the disease was cured without disfiguring him.

In Costa Rica he founded a thriving fishing company and set up a home with his fourth wife.

When the Sandinistas split into three factions last year, Mr. Pastora became a leader of the most militant group, known as the Terceristas (the thirds). His faction is the best armed, and has mounted almost all the armed attacks against government and military posts.

Gen. Somoza, at a press conference last week, identified Mr. Pastora as the man who had led the operation that forced the government to release 59 prisoners, pay \$500,000 and arrange flights to Panama for the guerrillas.

While some of those who fled to asylum in Panama said that they would stay there, no one expects Mr. Pastora to stay out of Nicaragua.

"Just wait," said a man who has known him nearly 40 years, and confesses to be frightened of his fanaticism while admiring his audacity. "As long as there is a Somoza in power, he'll keep coming back with a gun in his hand."

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Ministers Find Deserted Rally

Smith Campaign Stalled By Rhodesia Guerrillas

ZWIMBA TOWNSHIP, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (AP) — Three Cabinet ministers arrived for a political rally in this tribal township yesterday, but no one was present to hear them but their bodyguards.

The soccer field where the campaign rally was to be held was deserted when the three men arrived to drum up support for Rhodesia's six-month-old bicameral government.

The Zimbabwa failure was the latest in a series of unsuccessful campaign efforts by the government to rally support in tribal areas. Officials said later that campaign plans would be "reappraised" in the light of guerrilla threats.

The township is the center of a large reservation 70 miles west of Salisbury. Last month, in one of the worst massacres of the six-year

war, 18 men, women and children were shot and burned to death in a village five miles from Zimbabwa. The government blamed guerrillas loyal to nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo.

At a meeting later yesterday, eight miles away at the headquarters town of Chief Jeremiah Chirau, one of three black ministers, about 140 persons turned out to hear the ministers say that they should resist intimidation.

"War Situation"

At Zimbabwa, Gibson Magarombe, the black co-minister of manpower, walking around a marketplace, asked onlookers why they stayed away. Some expressed fear, others said that they did not know about the meeting.

With Mr. Magarombe were Ernest Bulle, black co-minister of finance, and Pieter van der Byl, the white co-minister of information. "These people here have become virtual puppets of the Marxist factions," Mr. van der Byl said.

Mr. Bulle said that "stern measures" were needed. "If these people attend the meeting, they are going to be killed, this is our problem. This is a war situation."

Three youths seated outside a bar smiled when reporters asked them if they were going to the meeting. "I'll go if someone else goes," one said. A companion said, "Me, I'm afraid."

The government has meanwhile reimposed a ban imposed in January and lifted in May — on publication in the Rhodesian press of any information obtained from the guerrilla movements, without special permission from the government. Maximum penalties are five years in prison and a fine of \$14,500. The rule does not apply to foreign reporters.

U.S. Criticized

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe accused the United States and Britain yesterday of collaborating with Prime Minister Ian Smith. He told a news conference that London and Washington "are trying to prop up yet another internal agreement which leaves rebel Ian Smith as the manipulator and reshuffles the positions of his stooges."

4 Killed in Gunbattles

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (AP) — Four persons, including a policeman and a black nationalist guerrilla, were killed in gunbattles in Salisbury's black townships last night, police said.

The two others killed were a black man and woman. It was the fourth significant clash in five weeks between police and guerrillas in black townships within eight miles of the city center.

180,000 View Turin Shroud

TURIN, Aug. 29 (UPI) — About 140,000 persons filed through Turin's San Giovanni Cathedral yesterday and Sunday to view a length of linen cloth believed by some to be the burial shroud of Jesus, church officials said.

The shroud is being displayed publicly for six weeks for the first time in 45 years, in a sealed steel case with bulletproof glass.

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AIR ASSISTANCE — Water bomber of Maine Forestry Service joins firefighters in battling a blaze in a Greenville, Maine, apartment building. Fire left six families homeless.

Escapes Describe Brainwashing

Saigon Ex-Officers Tell of Labor Camps

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Two military officers of the former Saigon regime escaped from Vietnam this month after being imprisoned in "re-education" camps for more than two years. They described the camps as places of confinement where prisoners are held for indefinite terms at forced labor on a hunger diet.

Most commissioned officers of the old regime, as well as middle-rank and higher civil servants, were deported to camps in remote regions of Vietnam in the first few months after the Communist victory in 1975. The total number of such political prisoners was estimated at 300,000. All were to have been released by last May, the Hanoi government has said, but it is believed that many thousands remain imprisoned.

The former officers, a navy lieutenant commander and an army first lieutenant, reported that the "re-education" phase of their confinement occupied only the first months; what followed, they said, was hard physical labor, clearing jungle, carrying logs over long distances and planting food crops on the terrain that they cleared.

The men, both in their 30s, were interviewed separately at a transit station here where they are awaiting emigration to the United States. They asked that their names be withheld so as not to endanger close relatives still in Vietnam.

They contemptuously described their "re-education" as simplified brainwashing, in which the "students" were required to repeat parrotlike the contents of long lectures in Marxism-Leninism, with particular emphasis on the evils of U.S. "imperialism" and its "puppets," the Saigon government and those who served it.

The sessions, which lasted for several weeks, consisted of four-hour lectures every morning, followed by afternoon discussions of equal length, in which the former officers were expected to repeat the lectures and apply the lessons to their own cases. "We smile deep inside, but we have to speak," the former lieutenant said.

In addition to the oral sessions, the "students" were required at frequent intervals to write the stories of their lives, using the required terminology to describe their service on behalf of the "puppet regime."

The former lieutenant said he thought he wrote his life's story about 30 times; the former lieutenant commander about 20.

The autobiographies, as well as class recitations, were "corrected" by Communist functionaries, usually men from North Vietnam, to make them more self-accusatory and to depict the prisoners as incessantly aware of their guilt.

The former lieutenant said that a sign reading "The sooner you tell the truth, the sooner you will go home" was posted on the wall of his barracks.

Neither of the former officers experienced strong-arm methods or torture to make them recant, either against themselves or other prisoners.

The principal hardships they recalled, as did many other former subjects of "re-education" interviewed during the last year, were long separation from their families, absence of medical treatment, difficult work and hunger.

"When you open your eyes in the morning, every one talks about eating," the former lieutenant recalled. "The last words at night are about food. Eating is the main topic of discussion."

Physical mistreatment took place but was rare, the former officers said. Both cited cases of men who

were caught trying to escape from the camps being tried publicly, sentenced to death and executed in front of fellow prisoners chosen as witnesses.

Neither man was given a reason for his sudden liberation. However, both reported that they faced the same problem when they reported to the police in Saigon, where they lived, on their return. They were given one month to remain in Saigon before being ordered to leave the city for the countryside, either to their family villages or to one of the so-called new economic zones, regions similar to the camps they had just left, with similar food shortages.

Both pretended to accept relocation but went "underground" in Saigon instead. The former lieutenant commander paid off local officials to ignore his building an escape boat on the Saigon River, in the heart of the city. The former lieutenant escaped on someone else's boat.

Both boats were picked up by a U.S. Navy vessel and brought to Bangkok.

Chandris Cruise Lines bought the ship Monday for \$1,010,000 at a court-ordered auction. In April, the Greek company sold the ship for \$5 million to Venture Cruise Line. A Chandris spokesman said that the ship would be renovated and would be cruising the Mediterranean "by next April."

The ship completed only two of 35 scheduled venture cruises as passengers complained of overbooking, cockroaches and faulty plumbing. Federal officials fined Venture \$439,000, the ship failed two health inspections and creditors have filed suits for \$7 million.

Liner America Repurchased at Bargain Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP) — The liner America has been bought back by its previous owners for \$4 million less than what they sold it for earlier this year.

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Plebiscite Urged For Puerto Rico

BOSTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — The National Governors Association adopted a resolution today endorsing "self-determination" by the people of Puerto Rico to choose statehood, commonwealth status or independence. The island has had commonwealth status since 1952.

"It is essential that the American citizens of Puerto Rico decide for themselves their political status," said the policy statement introduced by Gov. Carlos Romero of Puerto Rico. He said he expected that a plebiscite, planned for the early 1980s, would decide in favor of statehood.

"The National Governors Association recognizes and endorses the right of the people of Puerto Rico to political self-determination made freely by majority vote of the people of Puerto Rico, with congressional concurrence, either as a state of the union, a commonwealth or independent status," the resolution said.

SWAPO Leader Says S. Africa Continues Raid

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 29 (AP) — The leader of black guerrillas fighting for the independence of South-West Africa claimed yesterday that South African forces were still shelling and bombing targets inside Zambia's western border, including the town of Sesheke.

Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, made the statement in a Zambian television interview.

"South African troops shelled Sesheke by tanks, artillery and French Mirages and the fighting still continues in the western province," Mr. Nujoma said.

South Africa's white minority government announced last week that its forces had launched a raid across the Zambezi River into Zambia after an attack by SWAPO guerrillas Wednesday on the town of Katima Mulilo.

On Saturday, South African Maj. Gen. Jannie Geldenhuys said that the retaliatory raid had been successfully completed, indicating that his units had withdrawn.

Soviet A-Blast Reported

UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 29 (AP) — The Soviet Union today set off its seventh and strongest underground nuclear explosion of the year in the Semipalatinsk area of western Siberia, signals recorded at the Seismological Institution of Uppsala indicated.

News Analysis

Russians Seem Unable To Counter Hua's Tour

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — As the visit of Chinese leader Hua Guo-feng to Eastern Europe draws to a close, it is clear that the Soviet Union has been irritated and deeply worried by China's re-emergence in the international arena. The Russians, however, seem at a loss over what to do about it.

Mr. Hua began his visit in Romania, a Warsaw Pact ally of the Soviet Union, on Aug. 16 and visited neighboring Yugoslavia, which is nonaligned, before leaving for Iran. In both countries, he referred pointedly to the threat of "hegemonism" — Peking's unmistakable code word for Soviet power — and the Soviet press has reacted with angry attacks.

Moscow is clearly as angry at Yugoslavia and Romania as at the Chinese, for allowing themselves to be used to bolster Peking's prestige. But the Kremlin is apparently having trouble deciding on actions that will speak as loudly as its harsh words.

'Crude Attacks'

Sunday's Pravda referred sarcastically to the opportunities it said were "presented" to Mr. Hua during his East European trip to make "crude attacks" on the Soviet Union. The Pravda commentary mentioned Romania and Yugoslavia practically in the same breath as the NATO countries that have been flirting with China as a possible "16th member" of that anti-Soviet alliance. Underlining the unsavory association, Pravda demanded "vigilance over Peking's international activities" — but also over those forces which one way or another facilitate the carrying out of its adventurist policies.

Last Thursday, the Soviet press agency Tass, reporting the coverage of the visit in the Yugoslav papers, noted, "Unfortunately, they do not deem it necessary to dissociate themselves from the extremely anti-Soviet remarks of the Chinese leader."

The Russians were particularly upset by Romania's hospitality to Mr. Hua. President Nicolae Ceausescu has been pursuing a foreign policy line independent of Moscow, but he has kept aloof from the Chinese-Soviet ideological rift. Unlike Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, Mr. Ceausescu has repeatedly reaffirmed the importance of close ties to Moscow.

Gone Too Far

A Western diplomat in Moscow speculated last week that this time Mr. Ceausescu had gone too far, and that the Russians were now probably looking for a way to "punish" him for the warm welcome given to Mr. Hua. Yet it is hard to see what that punishment could be.

For all his disagreements with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, most recently during his quick visit to Yalta in advance of Mr. Hua's visit, Mr. Ceausescu has been treated in the official Soviet press as a full member of the East European fold. The solidarity of that shaky empire is hardly something the Soviet Union can afford to call into question when the Chinese are casting about for ideological and strategic allies.

A meeting of the Soviet Politburo after Mr. Brezhnev's round of consultations with the Warsaw Pact leaders this month stressed the serious threat raised to the cause of peace and socialism by the actions of the present leaders of China. The report on the meetings published in Pravda Sunday noted the necessity of more "coordination" in the Soviet camp, given the evident appeal of China to "the most reactionary forces of the imperialist states."

The reaction here to the treaty of peace and friendship that was signed by Japan and China on Aug. 12 was also mostly bluster. The treaty was alleged to be a danger to peace and stability in Asia, yet the Soviet Union said nothing about what it might actually do to retaliate.

Indeed, it is hard to believe that the Soviet Union intends to retaliate. During the first six months of this year, the Tokyo Times was negotiating the treaty in Peking. The Soviet press was full of anti-Japanese articles. At the same time, however, moneymaking Japanese exports to the Soviet Union also rose to new highs — the latter to nearly \$12 billion, 10 percent more than last year.

Investia, the official Soviet government paper, did suggest a kind of counter demand last week: a treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Japanese government, however, has rejected the idea of a treaty until the Soviet Union returns four northern islands that Stalin seized at the end of World War II — a request that the Russians have refused.

The Soviet blustering over the Chinese reminded some observers here of the angry words out of Washington last spring over alleged Soviet and Cuban "adventurism" in Africa. It seemed obvious to the Soviet Union then that the threats would never be backed by deeds.

There is, however, little doubt here that if China's appeals to Japan and to the West for help in modernizing its economy and armed forces are answered, the Kremlin will find some way to react. The ultimate decision probably depends on what course the United States takes. If the Carter administration sells the Chinese the technology and hardware it has lately been denying the Soviet Union for political reasons, Soviet leaders say privately that this would force the Kremlin to make an agonizing reappraisal of relations with Washington.

Part of the reason for raising the threat is, clearly, to dissuade the Carter administration from playing the "China card." And with the political climate with the United States now at a low point and with the centerpiece of U.S.-Soviet detente — a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty — still facing a difficult negotiation and ratification process, the threat is probably not entirely empty.

A Soviet commentator with close ties to the leadership recently suggested, in private, that arms sales to the Chinese by the United States or its NATO allies would in effect subvert a strategic arms treaty. A western opening to China could, in the worst possible case, mean the end of Soviet detente policies.

But that point has not been reached yet. For the present, the Soviet leaders are pointing out to the rest of the world — and to their own allies — that the Chinese are preaching the inevitability of war and that the danger from Peking has been vastly underestimated. They also seem to be afraid nobody is listening.

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Shah Greets Hua in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

respect of existing borders of African countries. This was interpreted as opposition to the growing Soviet and Cuban military involvement there and the threat of more active Western involvement.

The two called for Israeli withdrawal from territory occupied in the 1967 war, and for "fulfillment of Palestinian national rights." They also said that security should be guaranteed for all in the Middle East.

"We can say that Chinese-Yugoslav relations have entered a new stage," Mr. Hua declared. "My visit represents an expression of respect for President Tito and socialist Yugoslavia... an acknowledgment of Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy."

Bushra Tifia said that Mr. Hua's visit "in global terms really has tremendous, it could be said historic significance." It was the first visit to Europe by a Chinese Communist Party chairman since 1957, when Mao Tse-tung visited Moscow before the break between the Soviet and Chinese parties.

Mr. Hua said that he had been invited to several other European countries and would accept the invitations. He gave no details, but it is believed that France and Belgium are in line for visits, possibly followed by West Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Air Controllers In France Note A Near Collision

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — French air controllers on a work slowdown today said that two jetliners nearly collided over eastern France yesterday and warned that pilots risk disaster by flying over France without radar guidance.

Members of the Regional Air Control Center at Aix-en-Provence, in southern France, said that a collision was avoided between a West German LTV charter Caravelle jet and an Air France Caravelle near Lyon. The West German plane, flying from Portugal to Düsseldorf, changed its course after being told it was about to cross the path of an Air France jet coming in from Geneva under radar guidance, they said.

Transatlantic flights to and from Paris and London were delayed only slightly today and supersonic Concorde flights not at all, airline spokesmen said.

The French operators are staging their fifth slowdown this summer to demand shorter hours, higher pay and better equipment. They have been instructed by union leaders to handle no more than eight planes on their screens at a time, compared to the 15 they normally take. No new talks have been scheduled and the government has said it will not negotiate under duress.



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Lessening of Support Seen

Carter Aide Says Gas Bill Chances Poor

By Fred Barbash
and Robert B. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — A senior aide to President Carter said yesterday in Jackson, Wyo., that the president cannot now count enough votes in Congress to pass the natural gas decontrol bill, which he considers the crucial element in his energy package.

Mr. Carter's reassessment of the gas bill's prospects reflects a feeling in the White House that while the bill may survive, its chances have worsened and are now problematical at best.

This is also the view of numerous congressional sources and lobby-

ists, several of whom explicitly ridiculed optimistic predictions made Friday by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that "we have the votes" for the gas bill.

"The chances of the bill passing at this point are somewhere between 'slim' and 'none,'" a gas industry executive said yesterday. An aide to Sen. Russell Long, D-La., gave a similar estimate.

The Carter aide who briefed reporters in Wyoming said that the president felt that a handful of undecided senators would decide the fate of the bill, which will raise gas prices while, according to its supporters, inducing new production and insuring short-term supplies. Opponents challenge the con-

tinuations about supplies and production.

Mr. Carter announced Sunday that he was cutting short his Western vacation to return to Washington and lobby for the Senate votes.

The White House problem in selling the complex gas bill is an absence of strong allies. "It would help," a White House official said yesterday, "if some of our supporters were as enthusiastic as our opponents."

The opponents — who feel that no gas bill this year would be better than the bill now being considered — include a broad range of senators, from ardent liberals to conservatives from oil and gas states.

Twenty-four senators have

signed a letter saying that they will vote to recommit the bill to conference committee and instruct the committee to produce legislation that simply repeals the president's authority to allocate gas supplies as needed in any emergency next winter.

Sen. Long and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, both signed that letter Friday, adding two formidable forces to the opposition.

The Carter administration has enjoyed Sen. Long's support in virtually every key test it has won in the Senate. Asked if Mr. Carter could win without Sen. Long on this issue, a White House lobbyist said last night, "There's always a first time."

The fate of the gas bill has been complicated by a still unresolved dispute over nuclear breeder reactors.

Last week, Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, announced what he called an agreement with the Carter administration to expand its research program on liquid metal fast-breeder reactors, which produce more atomic fuel (plutonium) than they use. President Carter has criticized this type of reactor as dangerous but, according to Sen. McClure, accepted this agreement hours before the senator agreed to sign the conference report on the gas bill, providing a vote needed to send the bill to the House and Senate floors.

Informed sources said yesterday that Sen. McClure now suspects that his "deal" with Mr. Schlesinger never had the president's full approval and may fall through. Sen. McClure was planning to talk to Mr. Carter by telephone later today to try to clarify the situation.

If the McClure compromise does collapse, it could help the gas bill, because four senators have threatened to vote against it because of the administration's apparent shift on the breeder reactor.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, said yesterday that the White House would convene meetings beginning this week to try to persuade representatives of major interest groups that the gas bill would benefit them.

In fact, the sessions have already begun. Last week representatives of the steel industry and of the Business Roundtable heard pleas for the bill from Vice President Mondale, Mr. Schlesinger, presidential aide Robert Strauss and Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller.

According to a participant, the businessmen were told that the country needs the legislation to improve other nations with its intent to control energy use, and that the fate of the dollar might depend on the vote.

Two businessmen who attended said that the sessions did not appear to be changing many minds. The bill from Vice President Mondale on the gas bill, but those who oppose it are more vociferous and apparently more numerous than supporters.

Gas interests argue that the bill is too complicated and will not increase greater production. (Some gas firms disagree and support the legislation, but most do not.) Large industrial users of gas are wary of the bill's elaborate pricing structure and fear that it would discriminate against them.

Police Recorded Attack

Tape Clears U.S. Woman In Slaying of Husband

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP) — A dramatic tape recording of a woman's phone call to police contains her desperate pleas as she was attacked by her estranged husband — and the sound of the shot that killed him.

Officers recorded it all Aug. 18, and the district attorney's office used the tape to declare a justifiable homicide in the shooting of Walter Lysick, 36, the wife, Therese, was released after being questioned.

Police said the shooting culminated years of terror for Mrs. Lysick, 33. They gave this account: Her husband was jailed a year ago after police grabbed him when he was armed with a gun and prepared to attack his wife, from whom he had already been separated.

Before he could do any harm the gun was wrested from him. He was jailed on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

After that, Mrs. Lysick moved about 20 miles south to Santa Clara from San Mateo and — as a result of several beatings by her husband — she obtained a restraining order requiring him to stay away from her.

But she told police that she was still terrified of her husband and kept a loaded .44-caliber revolver next to her bed.

She said she had been asleep in bed with one of her three small children when her husband began kicking in the front door. She called the police. The call was recorded as follows:

"Please hurry up, please... he's breaking in right now, please hurry."

"Okay, the officer is on his way. I'll keep you on the line..." (Sounds of movement in the room, shuffling noises.)

"Hello, hello," the officer called out on the phone.

"Leave me alone, leave me alone... Why did you break into my house? Leave me alone."

"You're going to die," said Walter Lysick in a deep monotone. "No, I'm not going to die... Leave me alone."

"Mrs. Lysick? Hello!" said the officer.



Laurie Glenn Jacobson nears end of 21-week training course.

Pregnancy Doesn't Deter Marine From Rigors of Corps Training

QUANTICO, Va., Aug. 29 (UPI) — Laurie Glenn Jacobson, 5½ months pregnant, slung her M-16 rifle over her shoulder at the Marine Corps base and lowered herself down the rope net, one of the first pregnant women to undergo the rigors of Marine training.

Second Lt. Jacobson is nearing the end of a 21-week officer training course known for its grueling obstacle courses, long marches and mock battles. Until a year ago, it was for males only.

Marine officials said that, of 5,000 women in the corps today, 44 are pregnant and have chosen to stay on active duty. A spokesman also said that, with 10,000 women expected in the Marines' ranks by 1985, a Marine maternity uniform is being developed.

That will come too late for Lt. Jacobson, whose fatigue, the only military apparel she can still fit into, are size extra-small shorts. That is the same size worn by her husband, a Marine first lieutenant stationed on Okinawa.

"The baby wasn't any problem. I'm just so short I had to take twice as many steps just to keep up," said the 5-foot-tall, 118-pound lieutenant, who two weeks ago marched 20 miles across the rugged terrain of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico. "I felt so good afterwards. It was worth it," she said.

Until July, 1975, Marines who became pregnant were automatically discharged. Now that decision is left to the woman and her physician.

Lt. Jacobson, 25, said she became a Marine because of the promise of equal pay and equal opportunity. She enlisted in January and, upon completion of officer candidate school, was commissioned. She is now a week away from completing the course known as TBS, The Basic School.

Controversial Scientist To Retain His U.S. Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — Gio Batta Gori, the government scientist who suggested that there are statistically tolerable levels of cigarette smoking, is going back to school for a year but apparently will not lose his job as officials had reported.

Dr. Gori's findings, reported two weeks ago, touched off a controversy among his superiors at the National Institutes of Health and U.S. Public Health Service, and, two days later, officials said that he would be reassigned as part of a government reorganization. They said that the job change had been discussed for more than a year and had nothing to do with the smoking report.

Dr. Gregory O'Connor, Dr. Gori's division director at the National Cancer Institute, said at the time that Dr. Gori, a microbiologist, had held three positions within the institute, had given up two of them and would be replaced as his deputy when a suitable post was found.

Other Jobs

In addition to his \$47,500-a-year job as Dr. O'Connor's deputy in the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Dr. Gori had headed the institute's smoking and health program for several years and also was running the nutrition program. The institute said yesterday that Dr. Gori would be going to Johns Hopkins University for a year to obtain a master's degree in public health and "is expected to return to us."

In the smoking report, Dr. Gori and a co-worker said that they had identified some low-tar cigarettes on the market that could be smoked in some quantity without apparent risk.

Dr. Gori added that he did not consider cigarette smoking safe.

In UN Law of Sea Talks

Third World Assails U.S. On Deep-Sea Mining Bill

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 29 (AP) — The United States and the Third World clashed yesterday at the Law of the Sea Conference over proposed U.S. legislation to permit private companies to mine minerals on deep ocean floors.

The Soviet Union and its East European allies supported the Group of 77, a bloc of 119 Third World countries that claims the seabed and its potential riches are "the common heritage of mankind" and should not be exploited until a comprehensive sea law takes effect.

The Carter administration backs a bill in the Senate that would allow U.S. companies to unilaterally begin mining nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese from the seabed after 1980. Similar legislation is being encouraged in Britain and West Germany.

Speaking for the Third World group, Ambassador Satya Nandan of Fiji said that the proposed U.S. legislation "has no validity in international law" and may lead to "irreparable consequences."

He said it was "incomprehensible" that at a time when the conference is at an advanced stage in negotiating a treaty that some countries should contemplate "selfish and short-sighted unilateral actions which would threaten to jeopardize the pursuit of the negotiations."

Mr. Nandan made the statement at the closed general-committee meeting of the 156-nation session and repeated it later at a news conference.

Elliot Richardson, the chief U.S. conference delegate, argued that individual countries and their nationals have the legal right to exploit deep-sea mineral resources under the principle of freedom of the high seas.

"Although we are all engaged in the process of developing a treaty, this process has proved long and difficult, and its successful conclusion is not yet in sight," Mr. Richardson said.

He said that the United States cannot defer deep-sea mining efforts any longer "in the face of the world's long-range need for the minerals and the more immediate need to proceed with research and development that will, in turn, lead to the beginning of commercial mining."

Mr. Richardson emphasized that the proposed U.S. legislation will be superseded whenever a sea-law treaty takes effect. He said that the bill does not declare or imply any intention that U.S. seabed mining companies should remain outside the jurisdiction of the International Seabed Authority, which the treaty would set up to generate mining revenues for the benefit of developing countries.

Crash Kills 3 Navy Fliers

BAY MINETTE, Ala., Aug. 29 (AP) — An instructor and two students pilots were killed yesterday when their Navy training helicopter exploded and crashed into a field in Baldwin County, Ala.

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Obituaries

Civil War Historian Bruce Catton, 78, Won Pulitzer

FRANKFORT, Mich., Aug. 29 (NYT) — Bruce Catton, 78, whose books on the Civil War won him popular acclaim and a Pulitzer Prize for history, died yesterday of an undisclosed respiratory illness.

Mr. Catton, a resident of New York City, died at Paul Oliver Hospital in the resort town of Frankfort, where he had spent most of his summers.

"Whatever else it is, history ought to be a good yarn," thus spoke Bruce Catton, founding editor of American Heritage magazine. It was a rule he applied to his careers as a journalist and as the most popular historian of the Civil War. "As a writer of historical narrative," the Saturday Review once observed, "Catton is, of course, one of the most skillful old pros that the craft has ever known. It is the sad fate of old pros that the finer the effort, the more effortless it appears."

Retrospectively, Mr. Catton did not consider it a sad fate, but fame and fortune came to him almost by accident, overnight, in his middle age.

Born 12 weeks before the turn of the century, he grew up in a remote Michigan village called Bensonia, whose modest heroes were veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The boys heard tales of battle, played at Civil War and marched with the men in blue.

One veteran told young Mr. Catton that the hilltop cemetery was much like the one he had fought through at Gettysburg. "Waiting for the Morning Train" (1972), Mr. Catton's memoir of his boyhood, recalls: "One by one the old men went up to that sun-swept hilltop to sleep beneath the lilacs. [Their] faith lived, and we lived by it."

It was a Congregationalist settlement, in a region ravished by lumbering and left poor, but Mr. Catton recounted a happy boyhood. His father was a minister and the principal of a small academy where the boy got a sound schooling, then left for Oberlin College.

"I wasn't a very good student," he said in an interview for this article earlier this year. "I did fine in English. In math, I was hopeless, and I acquired a distaste for psychiatry that sticks to this day."

After two years, he enlisted in the Navy and spent what he called "a dull war" patrolling the Atlantic coast, then returned to college but found being out of the service "so glorious that I just coasted."

Mr. Catton quit after his junior year and did what he had long



Bruce Catton

planned to do. He got a job as a reporter on the Cleveland News.

"Then I got itchy feet and went to Boston to work for Mr. Hearst, God help us," he said. "I found out that the level of newspaper work in Cleveland was above the level in Boston. I hated this business of nagging some poor family for pictures of the victim."

In 1925, he returned to Cleveland, joined The Plain Dealer and was married to Hazel Cherry. He enjoyed the job, he said, but wearied of night work, six nights a week.

He recalled with a chuckle that, when the American Newspaper Guild was organized and demanded a five-day week, "The publishers said we wouldn't know what to do with ourselves on our days off and would come in just to hang around."

Mr. Catton was an early member and served a term as president of the Cleveland Guild in the mid-1930s. By this time he was a mainstay of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, the Scripps-Howard feature service.

"I wrote canned editorials," he said. "I couldn't send anything any one client would object to. Sometimes I let go, and one publisher wrote in, 'If you keep on like this, we're going to have to read these before we print them.' I haven't read an editorial since."

"I then got to editing this stupid Sunday magazine, a daily editorial column and a book review. If I was too critical, the editor would say: 'If the book is that bad, why review it? Unless I followed the orthodox Republican line, I caught hell. And that was not my line.'"

The orthodox line then was isolationist, and Mr. Catton, who had transferred to Washington, was increasingly convinced that the United States would have to enter the war in Europe. So in early 1942, he joined the War Production Board as information officer.

As Mr. Catton saw it, the war on the industrial front was a struggle between the country's military and postwar needs on the one hand, and selfish corporate or bureaucratic interests on the other. On

leaving government service in 1948, he published his first book, "Warlords of Washington," about what he described as the follies of the military-industrial complex.

"Hardly anybody read it," he said in the interview. "For a while, I floundered. I was writing for The Nation, but I had the feeling that journalism was something I had done."

"I got to thinking that I would write a book about the Civil War. I'd been reading these regimental histories since about 1930, and it grew on me that it wasn't the generals who held the ridge, it was the soldiers."

"I was not a historian or a military expert, so I figured I'd write a novel. I got about a hundred pages done when I realized that it was perfectly awful — except when it was about real people — so I threw it in the wastebasket. Newspaper work is not good training for novelists, but it's very good training for historians."

Mr. Catton then began his great trilogy on the Army of the Potomac. The first volume, "Mr. Lincoln's Army," was rejected by several publishers. "I kept hearing that Civil War books don't sell," Mr. Catton said.

Finally, George Braziller persuaded Doubleday to publish it, in 1951. It sold fewer than 2,000 copies. The second volume, "Glory Road," did scarcely better. The third, "A Stillness at Appomattox," was also moving very slowly in the winter of 1953-54 when an enthusiastic brought it to the attention of the Pulitzer Prize award committee.

It had not been nominated, but it received the prize in history, and became an overnight best-seller. The National Book Award followed, and something like a renaissance in Civil War studies took place.

Before then, writing about the war had been dominated by Southern nostalgia, what Mr. Catton called "the Lost Cause legend. Lee on his white horse and all that." While he wrote of Southern troops with compassion, he held that their leaders "were looking for trouble and they found it."

To the frequent assertion that the war was not about freeing the slaves, Mr. Catton retorted: "That was ALL that the war was about. Many people didn't see it that way, but it was the only possible outcome."

Mr. Catton saw the civil-rights struggle of this mid-century as a continuation of the process, and frequently said so. He resigned from Washington's Cosmos Club in 1962 after it had barred a black.

While serving as editor of American Heritage, from 1954 to 1959, and as a senior editor thereafter, he produced 10 more books on the Civil War, ending with "Grant Takes Command," in 1969. All were received with high praise.

Orville Prescott wrote in The New York Times that Mr. Catton "writes about the battles and leaders of the Civil War as if no one had ever written about them before." The historian was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1963 and received the Medal of Freedom from President Ford in 1976.

Mr. Catton was chosen to write the first volume of a Bicentennial project covering the histories of all 50 states and the District of Columbia. His subject was, of course, his native Michigan. The book appeared in 1976.

—JOHN L. HESS

Doris Warner Vidor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Doris Warner Vidor, 65, the daughter of Warner Brothers Pictures founder Harry Warner, died yesterday from complications following surgery.

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The works will comprise: Substructures, superstructures in precast and in situ concrete, precast concrete cladding, blockwork, roof coverings, windows, door frames, drainage, underground ducts and general external works. The services, finishes and joinery works will be executed by Nominated Sub-contractors. All concrete and block and tile units will be supplied direct from the Government's concrete factory.

Interested firms wishing to participate in the contract must have substantial experience of high quality work in the Middle East, a successful record on major projects and must have an annual turnover of not less than QR 250,000,000. All such firms will be required to pre-qualify and only pre-qualified bidders will be invited to participate.

Applications to participate should be sent as soon as possible, but not later than 2nd September 1978, to:

The Technical Adviser to His Highness The Amir, The Amir's Office, P.O. Box 223, Doha, QATAR.

The application must be accompanied by:

1. List of completed projects quoting value and date of completion.

2. List of current projects quoting value and percent of completion with contract completion date.

3. Complete financial statement (audited) for last 5 years.

4. Full details of incorporation of company, clarification of relationship of any proposed joint venture and name of local agency. Firms not supplying this information may be excluded from participating.

It is the intention to invite bids from a select list of pre-qualified bidders on or about 1st November 1978.

Documents will then be available at the Amir's office to the pre-qualified bidders, price QR 15,000 for each tender.

The tender period will be 8 weeks, tenders will be valid for 90 days and tender and performance bonds will be required.

The contract period will be approximately three and a half years and the contract will be fixed price.

Prequalification for management companies and/or agencies

All potential Management Companies are herewith kindly invited to submit their Prequalification Documents to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of

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Subsidiary of Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.

Short Description of Project

Location
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● Separation of Sodium Chloride and Potassium Chloride by Hydrocyclones.
● Centrifuging, Drying and Packing of Sodium Chloride.
● 3-stage vacuum evaporation for the crystallization of Potassium Chloride with subsequent Centrifuging, Drying and Packing.
● Hydrogen sulphide containing waste gases are decontaminated in a Claus-Plant.

Short Description of Required Management

Required Staff
● 1 General Manager
● 1 Production Manager (Process Engineer)
● 1 Chief Chemist (Analyst)
● 1 Chief Engineer (Mechanical Engineer)
● 5 Shift Superintendents for Production

3 Chemical Engineers
1 Electrical Engineer
1 Mechanical Engineer

Local Staff
Approximately 300 local Staff-Members part to be trained.

Start of Management
Approximately November 1st, 1978.

Duration of Contract
Initially 3 years.

For further details contact the

Managing Director, Uganda Development Corporation Ltd P.O. Box 442 Kampala, Uganda

and/or our Consultants

Deutsche Beratungs-Gesellschaft für Salientechnik mbH P.O. Box 1060 6451 Mannheim/West Germany

Telefax 4 354 532



Alfredo Nobre da Costa speaks after swearing-in ceremony.

Thieves, Too, Enjoying Summer on the Riviera

CANNES, France, Aug. 29 (AP) — Summer on the French Riviera: yachts, sun, jet-setters, and, like flies around honey, a swarm of thieves. Their latest haul — a fortune in jewels from the widow of American railroad and telegraph heir Frank Jay Gould.

There have been at least a dozen major jewel robberies on the Riviera this summer, and police estimate the booty at about \$2.7 million.

Florence Gould, 83, was having morning tea with friends elsewhere in Cannes when the burglars arrived at her home. Yesterday she was not receiving callers and was reported resting after the shock.

Police say they know little more about the robbery than that it was a precision job, by brazen professionals and that the haul was so big it will take a week to inventory it.

Armed and masked, the three thieves entered Mrs. Gould's 42-room villa, El Paro, through a skylight Sunday, tied a maid to a chair and spent the next 30 minutes coolly cleaning out Mrs. Gould's bedroom.

It was the second robbery at the Gould home in three months. In May, burglars stripped her villa of a priceless collection of French paintings. They have not been recovered.

In the old days they were called "cat burglars." Today, they are "monies on Pairs" — climbers in the air — who, with sophisticated mountaineering gear, can scamper up walls like lizards.

A few days ago, burglars climbed into the apartment of Saudi Arabian tycoon Ghazi Pharoos and stripped it almost bare.

On Aug. 7, thieves disguised as party guests helped themselves to about \$680,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Inge von Halen, chief shareholder of Daimler-Benz.

Hotels are favorite targets, and this summer the haul averages \$68,000 a theft, police say.

Police complain that wealthy Riviera homes are not careful enough because they are well insured. But the insurance companies are beginning to force them to take security measures.

"Everything here is barred and locked," says Betsy Ridgeway, secretary to Princess Poniatowski, who is a descendant of a Polish-born prince who was one of Napoleon's generals. "We used to watch TV with the windows open. Now they are shut."

"It's terrible what happened to poor Florence [Gould]," Miss Ridgeway said. "We thought she



Florence Gould

was protected, but apparently it wasn't enough."

Mrs. Gould's husband of 33 years died in 1956. She has been a prominent member of Riviera society for years. The Gould fortune was one of the biggest ever assembled in the United States.

Just before the Civil War, Mr. Gould, at the age of 21, turned his investment of \$5,000 in small railroads into control of half the rail mileage in the Southwest, plus the Western Union Telegraph Co. and New York City's elevated railroads. He later acquired large holdings in other Western rail lines.

Mr. Gould died in 1892. His son, Frank, lost most of the rail holdings in the depression of 1907 and moved to France in 1909. He founded and owned much of the resort town of Juan-les-Pins, on the Cote d'Azur.

Effort to Reassure Parties

Nobre da Costa Low-Key About Goals in Portugal

By Stanley Meisler

LISBON, Aug. 29 — Unlike most leaders, Alfredo Nobre da Costa, the new premier of Portugal, likes to stress that he is neither qualified nor inclined to stay on the job very long.

"I consider myself completely inadequate," he said a few days ago in an interview with the Los Angeles Times and the Sunday Times of London. "Every morning I first have to make an effort not to laugh at myself. Then I have to make an effort not to cry. Then I have to do the job."

Much of this may be a pose. Mr. Nobre da Costa, 55, who was designated premier three weeks ago and officially confirmed in the post yesterday, wants to persuade the political parties of Portugal that he is not a threat to them. An engineer and company manager rather than a politician, Mr. Nobre da Costa was selected by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes because of what the president perceived as a deadlock in parliamentary party politics.

The Socialist Party of ousted Premier Mario Soares did not see the problem in the same way. The Socialists have bitterly criticized the appointment of an independent as an affront to the democratic system. In their view, the president was obliged by the constitution to turn once more to the Socialists, who, although they are not a majority party, have the most seats in the Assembly of the Republic. The Socialists could try to bring Mr. Nobre da Costa down in 10 days when, as required by the constitution, he will present his program to the Assembly.

So it is not surprising that Mr. Nobre da Costa is trying to reassure everyone that his political ambitions are limited.

"We are not in any way trying to stay for a very long period of time," he said. "As a matter of fact, a lot of the ministers have accepted to come into my government with the understanding they are prepared to do it for six to eight months, but no more than that."

It will take that long, according to the premier, to write a new election law and to register voters. Even if elections are delayed until 1980, the premier said, he expects the parties to work out a coalition and replace him next year.

Mr. Nobre da Costa may turn out to be the least colorful leader of Portugal since the revolution of April 25, 1974.

But those who know him well also believe that he may turn out to be the most efficient and pragmatic. A soft-spoken man who has never campaigned for office, he will contrast noticeably with his predecessor, the emotional, eloquent and popular Mr. Soares.

Ideology Questioned
Mr. Nobre da Costa's ideological position sometimes confuses the Portuguese. He has described himself as a Socialist sympathizer and, although officially an independent, he served as minister of industry and technology in one of the Socialist governments of Mr. Soares.

On the other hand, Mr. Nobre da Costa worked before the revolution for the Champalimaud family, one of the monopolies that controlled the Portuguese economy during the fascist reign of the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

But, Mr. Nobre da Costa said, "My association with Salazar was not as a shareholder. I was an employee. There are very few

Portuguese with business experience today who have not worked for these big groups. And I'll give you an example: Mr. Mario Soares was a lawyer for the Mello family [another monopoly group] for quite a few years."

"I have an image," he went on, "of not being leftist, perhaps because I live well. I have a nice house. I have a swimming pool. I have a sports car. But I don't think for a Socialist it's necessary to have a car with square wheels and not to have a swimming pool if he can afford it."

Not 'Caretaker'

Despite the new premier's show of modesty, he does not like the adjective "caretaker" applied to his government. Low-key as he seems, he still acts like a manager about to take charge. He intends to make changes during his government, no matter how short-lived. As an example, he cited the control that the Socialists and the Center Democrats, partners in the last coalition, have over the government-owned newspapers. Mr. Nobre da Costa said that he intended to break that hold.

And personnel changes loom. "There are certain people in certain key positions who are obviously incompetent," he said, "and they will have to go."

Fluent in English, Mr. Nobre da Costa is a graduate mechanical engineer who did postgraduate study at the Imperial College in London and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Like many in the Portuguese elite, his family has had close links with Britain and an affinity for British culture. In fact, relatives and close friends call him by the English nickname "Pips."

In the shorthand of Portuguese politics, Mr. Nobre da Costa is known as a technocrat leading a government of technocrats while the politicians sort out their conflicts on the sidelines. But the technocrat label disturbs him.

'Horrible' Definition
"What bothers me," he said, "is that I went to the dictionary to look it up and it had a horrible description."

He found that it meant someone who rules "by following a purely technical orientation, and I don't think that suits my philosophy of government. Nobody can either direct a company or take a government post and orient himself only by technical factors. The human factors and the social factors have to also be taken into consideration, and the political factor."

There is one obvious danger to Portuguese democracy in Mr. Nobre da Costa's government. If it succeeds too well, the Portuguese people might turn their backs on political parties.

"I hope that won't happen," the premier said. "Anyways, I don't think we will rule as well as all that because we will be limited by a lot of factors. And the parties will try to resume power as soon as possible."

—Los Angeles Times

Officials Sworn In

LISBON, Aug. 29 (AP) — Mr. Nobre da Costa and his ministers were sworn in today, and he said that his cabinet may serve only a limited time but "will not be a caretaker government."

"I accept this job without conditions so I have the right to demand the effort and work of all the Portuguese people," the premier said.

Antitrust Actions Are Filed

Minorities Hit U.S. Insurance Firms

By Cynthia Gorney

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (WP) — Consumer, minority and women's groups have begun what they call a broadside attack on the insurance industry by filing antitrust class actions against the nation's 25 largest insurance companies.

The complaints were filed in California last week before the state commissioners of insurance, real estate and corporations and the secretary of business and transportation.

Lawyers announcing the action said that the alleged practices under attack — including the huge accumulation of real estate, interlocking

directories, employment discrimination, and a lack of public accountability — are widespread in the United States.

"We allege massive violations of the Clayton, Sherman and Cartwright antitrust acts," said Robert Gnatzdorf, an attorney with the San Francisco firm of Public Advocates. (The Cartwright Act is California's antitrust law, which — unlike federal antitrust law — includes a prohibition on discrimination in employment.)

The insurance industry "operates in secrecy, and this secrecy is promoted by the insurance commissioner," Mr. Gnatzdorf said. "There is no public scrutiny of this industry."

The complaint was joined by the National Organization for Women, the western region of the NAACP, the League of United Latin American Citizens, San Francisco Consumer Action, and four other groups.

Various Charges
Among its charges are that insurance companies:

● In possible violation of antitrust law, are investing in the sav-

ings and loan, and real estate markets in California to such an extent that Prudential Insurance, the nation's largest insurance company, in 1975 had 2 1/2 times as much in real estate mortgages (\$12.3 billion) as Bank of America, the nation's largest bank.

● Are guilty of considerable job discrimination against women and minorities, as indicated by a preliminary one-year investigation by the state Division of Fair Employment Practices. The division has since focused its investigation on 300 insurance companies operating in California. Three legal challenges by insurance companies to the investigation are pending in Southern California courts.

● Discriminate against minorities and women by frequently refusing to sell them insurance when they seek to buy homes, thus adding to the practice called red-lining — discrimination in lending against certain neighborhoods.

● Allow their directors to sit on the boards of banks, constituting a conflict of interest because insurance companies and banks are supposed to compete for consumer credit.

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Movies in Paris

Portrait by Jill Clayburgh

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 29 (IHT) — Jill Clayburgh is, with John Travolta, the major French discovery of an American screen personality this year. She was awarded the prize as best actress at the Cannes festival for her performance in "An Unmarried Woman" and the film, like "Saturday Night Fever," has run all summer in Paris.

Now at the Marignan and the St. Germain Huchette (in English), "An Unmarried Woman" is an informative portrait of the contemporary American woman to Gallic eyes. Although framed as a brisk comedy, it has sociological implications in its presentation of a deserted wife's reaction to her broken marriage and in her adjustment to her husbandless situation. It benefits in the French version from an excellent transposition of its text by Eric Kahn which preserves the sharp bite of its dialogue as well as the flavor of its New Yorkese drollery.

This week brings us another impressive performance by Miss Clayburgh. It is contained in a movie called "Griffin and Phoenix" (at the Marignan and the Quintette in English) on which the French adaptation has bestowed a more tell-tale title: "Le Sourire aux Larmes." In it the popular actress plays a young woman who, stricken with leukemia, goes to spend her final months on a California beach. There she meets a man who, similarly condemned by his doctors, has separated from his wife and family to live out the time left him in solitary meditation. Unaware of each other's secrets, they are irresistibly

drawn together by their mutual sense of innocent fun. With childish glee they sneak into movies tickle, try their agility at jumping trains, ride in the dodge-em autos of an amusement park and indulge in all sorts of childish whims. In the shadow of the Grim Reaper they defiantly enjoy themselves.

It is acted with contagious zest by Miss Clayburgh and her companion, Peter Falk. An interlude of a serious nature, the revelation scene, serves as the climax and both participants rise to the challenge of this abrupt sea change as the scenario lunges from artless frivolity and fooling into deep dramatic waters.

Miss Clayburgh's screen image is happily devoid of gaudy Hollywood glamorization. She comes across as an attractive personality and an actress of uncommon abilities, not as a prefabricated sex symbol.

Daryl Duke, the author-director of "Griffin and Phoenix," has avoided the cloying sentimentality that troubled "Love Story," a venture of kindred theme, delivering a film of exuberant wry humor with a dash or two of authentic pathos.

James Toback's "Fingers" (at the Mercury and the Studio Alpha in English) discloses a familiar figure, dear to theatrical hokum, the lighting musician who can deal a staggering right hook when he puts down his violin or rises from his piano stool.

Its protagonist is an aspiring

Jill Clayburgh and Peter Falk are protagonists of Daryl Duke's "Griffin and Phoenix" (showing in Paris as "Le Sourire aux Larmes").



concert pianist who spends his days and nights at the keyboard, feverishly hammering out a Bach toccata. His preparations for an important audition are only interrupted when he glimpses a pretty girl from his window or when he is about his father's business. His gregarious papa is given to gambling with thugs and when he cannot meet his losses at the card table, his life is threatened and his son must go around an beat up his impatient creditors.

Toback has done his film in American imitation of the French

New Wave of 20 years ago. Its roundabout exposition of what is — aside from the Bach accompaniment — just the venerable gangster revenge to-do is unnecessary and unsuitable. The studied indirection that prevails between eye-gouging combats, grisly murders and violent sex sequences is singularly out of place. Harvey Keitel, as the enigmatic pianist compelled to fight his father's battles, and Tisa Farrow, as an evasive sculptress who enchants him, acquit themselves competently and there is some welcome comedy relief — at least at the start

— by Michael V. Gazzo as the Rabelaisian parent.

"Driver" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees and the Studio Medias in English) is a cops-and-robbers melo of less pretense and nonstop action. Its basis is the cat-and-mouse game played by a tough police chief and the slippery getaway chauffeur of a bandit gang whom the former is determined to bag. Bruce Dean is the relentless pursuer and Ryan O'Neal is the driver and much of the footage is devoted to zigzag auto chases.

Theater in New York

The Young Sherlock Holmes

By Barbara Crossette

NEW YORK (NYT) — A new play about Sherlock Holmes will open soon on Broadway, and everything about it — from who wrote it to whodunit — is going to be a surprise.

"The Crucifer of Blood," now in rehearsal at the Helen Hayes Theater, is the first play written by a musician-actor-director named Paul Giovanni. It was first performed last winter at the Studio Arena Theater in Buffalo, N.Y., and it so impressed the Broadway producer Lester Osterman — who arrived in a blizzard to see it and found the house full — that he decided not only to back it, but also to put it in his own theater where it will open Sept. 28 after previews starting Sept. 14.

Giovanni got his inspiration for the play from the Arthur Conan Doyle story "The Sign of Four." "But the story didn't really have a mystery in it," Giovanni said during a rehearsal break at the theater. "There were only a couple of things — the paper, a chest of jewels. So in the end all I used of Conan Doyle were the names of Holmes and Watson. What I've done is given the Holmes story an Agatha Christie twist without in any way disrupting or being unfaithful to his world."

The Holmes and Watson of Giovanni's play are young men. "It is 1887, and they are Victorian," Giovanni said. "It's an experiment to show them at 33 — five years out of Cambridge, with all the great cases to come. No one has ever seen them in the right clothes. They will wear frock coats and stovepipe hats. People are used to seeing them as older men — usually dressed in a vaguely Edwardian-to-1920s style."

Giovanni has moved his characters out of the drawing room and to "location" — in this case no less than five sets done by the noted designer John Wulp (who is also among the producers of the play).

"In Buffalo they offered me the Royal Shakespeare Company 'Sherlock Holmes,'" Giovanni said. "That production, starring John Wood, was seen on Broadway four years ago." But that play — like all the other Holmes plays we looked at — was not a proper mystery, I said to them. "Why don't I write one?" And that's what I did. The

play took only three months to complete and most of the finishing touches were put on in rehearsals in Buffalo.

Paxton Whitehead, the former Royal Shakespeare Company actor who has more recently been artistic director of the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Ontario, created the part of Holmes in Buffalo. He will play the lead in the Broadway production, supported by Timothy Landfield as Dr. Watson and Glenn Close as Irene St. Clair, the woman who brings the bizarre clues of the case to Baker Street. Giovanni has defied Victorian tradition by making the woman a strong character. In his view, "Women were the most oppressed class in the 19th century."

Former Officers

"The Crucifer of Blood" centers on two former officers in the British Army in India during the Mutiny of 1875 who have made a pact with a third British soldier over the sharing of a chest of jewels. The pact is broken, and 30 years later it appears that primitive revenge has been taken on the two officers. The plot is complete with savages and poison darts and an orphaned and penniless young woman of gentle upbringing with whom Watson falls in love.

Paul Giovanni, 37, was born and raised in Atlantic City, N.J. He was a premedical student at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, but went on to the Catholic University in Washington, D.C., on a scholarship to get a master's degree in drama. He was a songwriter and member of a rock group called Side Show before beginning an acting career in regional theaters and Off-Broadway houses. Most recently he has been a director of "Equus" at the Coconut Grove Playhouse in Miami as well as at the Studio Arena in Buffalo, and of "Black Comedy: White Lies" at the Shaw Theatre in London.

Giovanni drew on his rock music background for special effects, finding Broadway a mile conventional for his tastes. "Lightning," he said, "is usually done here by flickering lights. I went to the guys who do the stage effects for rock groups like The Kiss. No one had ever asked them to work on Broadway, and they were very eager to do it. Then there is the Wulp scenery.

The play opens with a gateway to a palace-turned-British-fort in India. The second scene shifts to 221-B Baker Street in London. A seedy home in suburban London, an opium den in Limehouse and the Thames follow — complete with a boat chase.

The Research

The writing of the play meant a lot of research for Giovanni, who says he worked "18-hour days" to get the play in shape. "The only interest I had had in Sherlock Holmes in the past was from old Basil Rathbone-Nigel Bruce movies," Reading of Conan Doyle led him to an appreciation more of what Doyle unconsciously wrought than on what he wrote.

"Doyle was a terrible snob," Giovanni said. "What he really wanted to be was a serious novelist. He wasn't interested in the development of character in his series of Holmes cases that he wrote for The Strand magazine. I don't think he knew what he was doing: He was creating a myth that is staggering. There are only three names from English literature that people all over the world recognize — Robinson Crusoe, Hamlet and Sherlock Holmes. And the whole idea of London fog comes from Doyle."

"I did a lot of work on India. It is so exotic that you kind of fall in love with it. But India was my hardest research — and it was hardest of all to write Indians in the play."

Giovanni also researched the use of drugs among Victorians — Conan Doyle used cocaine, and Holmes takes it in the play. "Opium dens existed in London," Giovanni said, "but Doyle was the first to have the courage to write about them. The British were heavily involved in opium trade with China, and the British who served in India used opium there regularly. When they returned to England, there was a terrible craving for opium. So opium dens were opened in warehouses along the Thames. Usually a Chinese or someone else ran them."

What next for Giovanni? "The directorial concept is what this play is all about," he said. "I would never have written it except to put it on stage. I don't think of myself as a writer. I know a lot of writers, and they don't think like me."

Constable Works Were Family Affair, Experts Say

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP) — Two leading British experts say many pictures attributed to John Constable, the 19th-century English landscape painter, are really the work of little-known members of his family.

Leslie Parris, deputy keeper of London's Tate Gallery, and Ian Fleming-Williams, the Tate's art historian, say their findings will force reassessment of Constables in the Tate, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the Paul Mellon Collec-

tion at Yale University, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and other collections.

Critics and dealers said Mr. Parris and Mr. Fleming-Williams so far have proved "beyond reasonable doubt" that 14 paintings and sketches and an entire sketch book attributed to Constable are the work of his fourth son, Lionel, who was nine years old when his father died in 1837.

The Constables rarely signed their works. The two experts said

their findings are based on slight differences in style as well as evidence supplied by present members of the Constable family and by Leggatt, the London art firm that bought 177 works attributed to Constable from the artist's grandson, Hugh Constable, in 1899.

The family did not know the difference between the work of John and Lionel Constable, the experts said.

Dealer Hugh Leggatt said the work of Mr. Parris and Mr. Flem-

ing-Williams was "a major breakthrough in the art world" and "a remarkable piece of art detection work."

"I think it means that Lionel Constable will now become a major artist in his own right and the value of his work will have to be reassessed," he said.

Mr. Leggatt added that the confusion between John and Lionel Constable was just the tip of the iceberg. "Three other sons painted —

John Charles, Charles Golding and Alfred," he said. "His daughter Isabel painted flower pictures. His grandson Hugh painted marine and country scenes. It is clearly possible that some of their work is masquerading as that of John."

One well-known painting the two experts now attribute to Lionel Constable is the Tate's "Near Stoke by Nayland." But they said "The Haywain," possibly the best known and most widely reproduced Constable, is not in doubt.

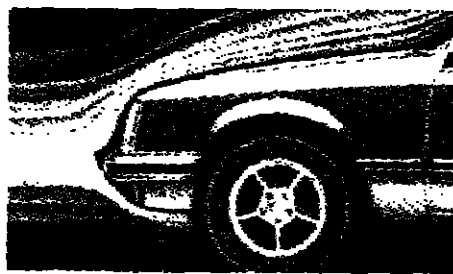
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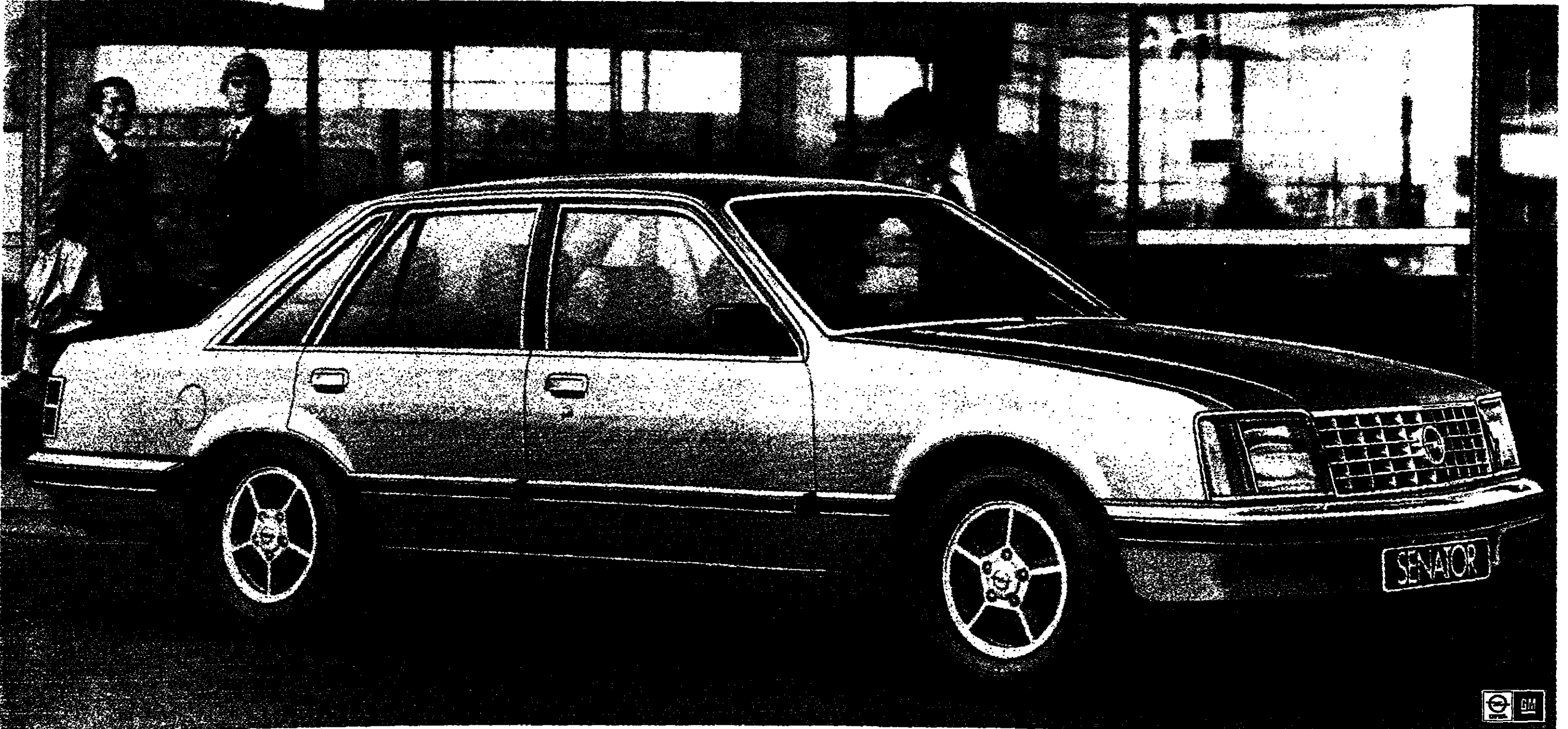
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Right and Left in Iran

The political divisions in Iran were bitter enough to incinerate at least 377 civilians in a movie theater; and they are reflected in the appointment of a new prime minister, Jaafar Sharif-Emami, by the shah.

And the new head of government has made at least verbal concessions to one of the contending forces in the shah's realm by a reaffirmation of the nation's adherence to the Moslem faith. For the right wing in Iran is distinctive less for its political aspirations than for its demands for a return to a conservative form of Moslem theology and practices.

There is a left wing in Iran, of course. It opposes the shah's government (in which he is the most important factor) and on the positive side probably ranges from outright Communism to the kind of nationalistic leftism represented by the late Mohammed Mossadegh.

Iran is important because of its oil; it is also a significant strategic point, ringed by the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq — uneasy neighbors, each of which has aspirations and uncertainties that impinge upon the life of the heart of the old Persian Empire. It was Iran that provided one of the first open and dangerous splits between East and West after World War II, when the Soviet Union set up Communist regimes in some of the northern areas of the country, and refused to pull out troops that had been sent there (along with British forces) during the war. And Mossadegh's anti-foreign oil policies touched off another crisis in the 1950s, which the shah, Reza Pahlavi, countered with a long period of martial law.

The political techniques of the shah have

made a number of his subjects unhappy, but his economic policies, based on oil, have helped Iran. Those who want to move faster in this direction, or to have a freer electorate, demonstrate at home and abroad, and have won some recent concessions. But what has been most in evidence within Iran has been the objections of the hardline Moslems to the laicization of life in this almost wholly Moslem country. In other words, the shah, like his father, has worked in the same direction that Kemal Ataturk took in Turkey, seeking to break (or at least loosen) some of the religious bonds that had held for centuries.

This is a common problem in Moslem countries, which can be as tautly held, religiously, as Saudi Arabia and Libya, while the politics and foreign relations differ as greatly as they do in those two states. Ataturk probably made the most sweeping changes (Turkey, after all, had combined the Ottoman Empire and the Islamic Caliphate), including one that allowed women to vote. But Reza Pahlavi has moved on the same road, while promoting a highly modernized industrial development, and it is clear that the religious issue is a powerful one in his hand.

The notion that today's world has, for all practical purposes, abandoned the practices ordained by its religions is clearly, at the very least, premature. From Ireland to Lebanon, from Rome to Tehran, much of what men and women do is governed by their beliefs in powers beyond those of this earth. When Right confronts Left in Iran — or when the two work together against the shah — the dividing line between politics and faith becomes virtually indistinguishable.

Shock Treatment

Sen. George McGovern apparently did something unconscionable the other day: He expressed concern over the atrocities committed upon the Cambodian people by their own wretched leaders and raised the question — no more than that — of whether some sort of international rescue mission might not be indicated. The response, in the still-rancid aftermath of the U.S. Vietnam Trauma, was as ungenerous and vindictive as it was predictable. Mr. McGovern, it is now being argued in certain circles uncongenial to the senator's general philosophy, has forfeited the right to complain about what goes on anywhere in Indochina.

Why? Because he is a liberal, one of those bleeding-heart types, you know, who led the United States into the war in an excess of simple-minded enthusiasm for the exercise of American influence around the world, and 2) sabotaged the war effort when they began to see its carnage as immoral. "McGovern the Hawk," cried The Wall Street Journal, which found a "truly mind-boggling quality" in a statement by the senator that "one would think the international community would at least condemn the situation and move to stop what appears like genocide."

What is mind-boggling about that? Nothing, it seems to us, if you accept as reasonably accurate even the most restrained accounts of the atrocities that have been and presumably still are being committed by the savage crew now in control in Phnom Penh. Neither in his original testimony before a Senate subcommittee nor in a speech on Friday did Mr. McGovern offer a very plausible explanation of how the international community could be persuaded to muster a "military force" to "knock this regime out of power"; there is not, to our knowledge, any very good precedent for that sort of international breaking-and-entering — for even the worst purposes.

But it does not seem to us that the senator is duty-bound to have precisely the right answers before he can be permitted to raise what are undeniably the right questions — whether you are talking about the rulers of Cambodia or, let us say, Idi Amin. Still less does it appear to us that Sen. McGovern, the outspoken critic of American military intervention in Indochina, is caught up in some disabbling — and laughable — inconsistency by reason of his suggesting an international military intervention in Cambodia to arrest a program of genocide.

The Journal disagrees, arguing that "one of the few good things to come out of the sordid end of our Indochina campaign was a

period of relative silence from the people who took us through all its painful tortures." The "people," in this case, are the liberals who — the Journal would have us believe — invented the idea of "a more vigorous and expansive view of our role as leader in the free world" some 20 years ago, initially involved the United States in Vietnam, "blithely" overthrew the Saigon government, then "set about toppling" the American president, and finally wound up "destroying" the American-pro-Western presence in Indochina. Those people, The Journal concludes, "should have the grace to maintain their quiet for at least a little while longer."

Now that's some indictment — and also a rather sweeping suggestion to shut up. For if you are going to shut up everybody who had a hand of some sort in the U.S. Indochina ordeal, you are not going to be able to stop with liberals. It was Dwight D. Eisenhower's generous view of America's role as world policeman that led to the original American commitment to South Vietnam. It was that celebrated liberal Richard Nixon (and his notoriously liberal advisers, Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State William Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird) who carried the U.S. war effort to Cambodia, shattering all semblance of political stability, tearing up the countryside, and opening the way for the takeover by the present murderous crew. And it was by impressive majorities in Congress, including conservatives, liberals and all the rest, that the initial Vietnam war effort was originally endorsed and financed — and then repudiated.

So if you are going to disqualify from public debate on Cambodia all those who had a hand or a voice at one stage or another in all of the United States' Indochina policy in the long and painful years of involvement and disengagement, you are going to have to disqualify just about everybody in active public life at the time, and an awful lot of people actively involved in the conduct of American foreign policy right now.

And that, we submit, is worse than just a truly mind-boggling idea. It is a kind of incitement to American indifference to a genuinely horrible international situation. Sen. McGovern is merely trying, as he puts it, to apply "the old shock treatment" to something that he thinks people, whether they were supporters or critics of the U.S. effort in Indochina, ought at least to be thinking and talking about and are not. The senator finds that offensive, not to say scandalous. And the point is that he's right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 30, 1903

SOFIA, Bulgaria — An unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Orient Express passenger train from Paris to Constantinople was made early this morning in the European part of the Ottoman Empire north of Constantinople. The train was derailed but the explosion did no other harm. It is thought that the infernal machine was set by a Bulgarian in the third-class section of the train. The incident is believed to be linked to recent agitation in the Balkans. The eastbound Orient Express arrived in Constantinople today unharmed.

Fifty Years Ago
August 30, 1928

BERLIN — The German daily Zeitung am Mittag today stated that France's M. Poincare had told Germany's Mr. Stresemann that the French government is not opposed in principle to an earlier evacuation of the Rhineland than is provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. The year set by the treaty is 1935. The newspaper also claimed that during the meeting, which took place in Paris, M. Poincare voiced no objections to immediate partial evacuation of the area, under certain conditions.



'Israel Is Protecting Lebanon From Syrians, Who Save Us From Christians, Who Defend Us Against Palestinians'

Of Porcupines and Judges

By William Safire

FARNHAM, England — A famous old inn, located about 90 minutes' drive west of London, used to be called The Jolly Farmer. Now it is named The William Cobbett, after the angry and vituperative journalist born here in 1763.

I have been collecting Cobbett's works for years. One of journalism's first investigative commentators, his unpolished eruptions in print made him the only man to be chased first out of England and then out of America for printing what he saw to be the truth.

He began as a soldier in the service of George III, but after charging his officers with corruption in regimental accounts, Cobbett was forced to flee to France and then to America. In the United States, taking the prickly name of Peter Porcupine, he proceeded to infuriate most of his new neighbors by extolling the virtues of England, lacerating the Founding Fathers, and even presuming to disagree with Noah Webster about English grammar.

When a Philadelphia judge fined Cobbett \$5,000 for libel (then an enormous sum) it broke Porcupine's Gazette, driving its editor back to England and to a warm welcome from the Tory government.

Short Romance

That romance did not last long. By 1804, Cobbett's new paper, the Political Register, turned on England's establishment and became the foremost radicalist, reformist organ of opinion. Essayist William Hazlitt coined the term "fourth estate" to describe Cobbett's influence, and soon the Tories had had enough of him: A libel conviction put the grammarian-farmer-editor in Newgate Prison for two years.

After serving his sentence, Cobbett continued his attacks, but when the government threatened to jail him again, he buried back to America and pioneered in the study of agriculture. When the coast was clear, he returned to England and ultimately wrote "Rural Rides," a masterpiece of local reporting-by-horseback that warned about the changes that industrialization would make in his nation's character.

The government tried to jail him again, this time for sedition. But Cobbett had a following that the judges could not safely ignore. Instead of being put in prison he was elected to parliament, where he put some of his reformist ideas into effect.

Following the path of Cobbett's rural rides to Surrey to the tavern in Farnham, a visitor is struck by the similarity of the harassment, then and now, of the press by the state. Particularly by the judges.

No longer are libel and sedition the means by which judges nibble away at the very first protection against tyranny demanded by the men who signed the U.S. Constitution. Under the banner of a fair trial the law is putting itself above the law.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Tension has traditionally existed between "free press" and "fair trial" — rights that sometimes clash. When one "good" comes into conflict with another, it is bad for one to triumph and the other to be crushed; when two "rights" are permitted to fight to the finish, the result is wrong.

Recently, judges in Washington decided it serves justice best for police officers to have the right to rummage through newsmen's private notes. In New Jersey, a judge has decided it serves justice best for a defendant to be able to try to force a reporter to reveal his confidential sources. The court system has forced the issue and "won," so far, press freedom has "lost."

The conclusion was determined as soon as the issue was joined: If the shoe were on the other foot, with the press deciding, the decision would have been just as absolute and just as wrong.

The reason the judges can get away with repealing the First

Amendment is that the press has done nothing to stop the rise of judicial hubris. Who passed the social legislation of the 1950s and 1960s? Not the Congress, but the courts. Who struck down a president? Not Congress or the press, but primarily the courts. And who was leading the cheering as an unrestrained judiciary became the most powerful of the once-equal branches of government? Most of the press, now paying for that poor judgment with its freedom.

At the very root of the U.S. system of law is the idea that no man shall be his own judge. And yet in the decisions about the extent of judicial power, the judges are their own judges. In this clash, the judiciary is not a disinterested party.

A New York Times reporter sits in jail today for not telling who helped him expose an admitted failure of our law enforcers. How much is that different from the persecution, nearly two centuries ago, of William Cobbett?

Upside-Down Dollar

The editorial entitled "Europe's High-Risk Challenge" (IHT, July 31) states in its conclusion: "By constructing their fragile dike against the financial seas, the Europeans could thus inadvertently roll the waters." This is most peculiar upside-down reasoning, as if continuing headlong in the way of inflation, as presently shown us by the Washington economic establishment, were to be the only route. Surely their waters are rolling over with unwanted paper dollars which are not backed by gold or other sound financial anchors.

Is it then surprising that with the general lack of confidence in the dollar the European authorities are finally throwing up a dike to provide monetary stability? Surely one last attempt at a proper defense, however fragile initially, it may seem, against the oncoming waves of hyper-inflation generated by the inordinate and continuing balance-of-payments deficits, is better than letting the flood deluge us without any form of protest?

PAUL G. HUGENHOLTZ, Rotterdam.

Tax Loophole

In the rather extensive correspondence published by the IHT concerning legislation relating to the taxation of Americans abroad now pending before the Congress, I have seen no mention of what could be a major consideration; namely, the cost of administering the legislation as now drafted. Many of the Americans employed abroad have not established bona fide residence — indeed, often do not wish to do so. They have, therefore, been claiming exclusion on the basis of physical presence. I have seen no indication that this basis for exclusion is to be eliminated by the proposed law, except of course for Americans working in Canada or Western Europe.

One of the conditions which, until now, has had to be met if one was to claim exclusion on the basis of physical presence is that one could not spend more than 37 days in the United States during any 18-month period. Presumably, the logic behind this requirement was that it would guard against the establishment of a foreign address simply for tax purposes while the individual was, in fact spending all

or most of his time in the United States.

With the division of the non-U.S. world into two parts of U.S. tax purposes, administration of this aspect of the law would become a costly nightmare. If the possibility of establishing a tax address in, say, Saudi Arabia, for purposes of actually conducting business in Western Europe is to be avoided, the rule would have to be that the taxpayer does not spend more than 37 days in any 18-month period in the area encompassing the United States, Western Europe and Canada. In a world in which the stamping of passports on entry and exit rarely happens except in the U.S., how can such a rule be enforced? If it is not enforced, however, the result will be to catch the small-time, honest American working in Canada or Western Europe while permitting those wealthy enough to escape the provision if they choose to do so.

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August Not All Bad For Nuclear News

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — Two pieces of good news in one month for the advocates of a nuclear nonproliferation policy is indeed a high score. So high that it would be a pity if August paper-lazy vacationers had missed it.

The first is a political announcement: According to a contract to provide Pakistan with a plutonium reprocessing plant, according to French official sources, France is willing to proceed with the project as long as the original design is modified to insure that the installation would not produce weapons-grade plutonium. From the point of view of nonproliferation policy, the result is equally satisfactory.

The second piece of news — that physicists at Princeton succeeded in their efforts to harness nuclear fusion — is a scientific breakthrough that has had a comparatively modest resonance in the international press. Yet the success at Princeton keeps open a tenuous thread of hope: The spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world appears now to be less ineluctable than many — perhaps too many — responsible people would like to admit.

Good Prospects

If mankind is able to control that deadly threat for the next two or three decades, there would seem to be reasonably good prospects that fusion power plants will replace before the end of the century the present variety of atomic reactors that use uranium and plutonium as fuels. A great achievement, because the spent fuels of these plants cannot be converted into bombs. Thus, a renewed effort against nuclear proliferation may have a precise, limited and more attainable objective: to keep proliferation under control for a couple of decades or so.

The decision of the French government to cancel or substantially modify the controversial contract with Pakistan is an important step in that direction. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's move will not be a surprise to those who are acquainted with the ideas that the French head of state has professed in this field during his political career. The announcement comes a mere few weeks after President Carter's decision to authorize an important shipment of enriched uranium to India: a necessary decision, perhaps, but one which does not meet the expectations of many of the president's policy supporters, and which has been approved by Congress against stronger opposition than was originally expected.

Acid Reaction

In fact, and in spite of this month's good news, the prospects for a successful containment of the dissemination of nuclear weapons are not, one must admit, altogether very bright. The pressure of the nations that want to go nuclear — i.e., that want to possess an arsenal of atomic weapons — is increasingly felt.

The Pakistanis have reacted angrily to the cancellation of their contract. If they cannot get the pluto-

nium production plant, they may try the black market.

Until recently the mere fact of resorting to such an unorthodox procedure was considered "sinful." The general atmosphere has changed to such an extent that now the diversion of a colossal quantity of nuclear materials can be presented to moviegoers as a dazzling exploit. An Italian-German-Israeli coproduction of "The Plumbat Affair," which concerns the disappearance of 200 tons of uranium, is being shown in Italy and will be released in several countries in September, starring for that exploit an actor who bears a strong political image: Assaf Dayan, the son of the Israeli foreign minister.

A more effective way to undercut the Israeli government's concern for improving relations with its neighbors could scarcely have been imagined. On the European scene, Britain and Germany appear to stand firm on the latest Brazilian deal: Ureco, an Anglo-German-Dutch company, has signed a contract to enrich Brazil's uranium for its first two German-designed nuclear stations, starting operations in 1981. Enriched uranium may be used to make bombs. But the Brazilians are allergic, as usual, to international safeguards, a sad circumstance that has already prompted President Carter to attempt, without success, to persuade the West Germans to cancel their lucrative and older deal involving eight power stations with that Latin American country.

To honor that contract for uranium enrichment without adequate safeguards — a move that the Dutch Parliament has stubbornly opposed — would be an additional blow to the president's nonproliferation policy.

U.S. Reluctant

An additional one, because the recent decision of the British Parliament to authorize construction of the huge Windscale plutonium plant, has strongly contributed to undermine Carter's campaign to block the spread of nuclear technology that can be used to make bombs. Although the United States could limit Britain's plans to serve as a reprocessor for the world (Japan is the best customer and participates in the financing of the plant), Washington has been curiously reluctant to intervene.

Apparently the administration believes that a get-tough attitude might fail or even be damaging. Authorizing the supply of nuclear fuel to India without any serious commitment from that country and compromising with the European allies on enforcement are reasons for genuine concern.

It is alleged by authoritative people that nonproliferation policy is not a game in which one can easily score victories and defeats. We believe that in the long list of tests coming up in the near future, President Carter has to achieve, somewhere, a breakthrough. If he does not, his image as the world's most committed and powerful advocate of nonproliferation may be sadly dimmed. And we may be a long time waiting for another leader and for another chance.

Letters

Upside-Down Dollar

The editorial entitled "Europe's High-Risk Challenge" (IHT, July 31) states in its conclusion: "By constructing their fragile dike against the financial seas, the Europeans could thus inadvertently roll the waters." This is most peculiar upside-down reasoning, as if continuing headlong in the way of inflation, as presently shown us by the Washington economic establishment, were to be the only route. Surely their waters are rolling over with unwanted paper dollars which are not backed by gold or other sound financial anchors.

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policy of the United States, which is actually pushing Bolivia towards a civil war.

Most of the people did not want these imposed elections, and we all knew that they would only bring chaos and misery because we were not prepared for them.

To help Siles Suazo, who, when president of Bolivia in 1956-1960, violated in all possible ways the human rights with concentration camps, tortures, etc., is to collaborate directly with communism in its way to Latin America.

Democracy is a difficult road for underdeveloped countries, and interference with good intentions but little knowledge does not help.

To find our way — as Mr. Krause points out — first of all we must solve our desperate economic and political problems and try to avoid the tragic steps that marked our past.

EDGAR DELAÑO BERDEJA, Lisbon.

Special Banknotes

In 1558 Sir Thomas Gresham, Queen Elizabeth I's financial adviser and founder of the Royal Exchange in London, laid down the economic law which bears his name, and according to which better money always is driven out of monetary circulation by less-valued money (it is easily understood that people would prefer to save coins containing much gold and silver and rather spend coins of some nominal value containing less precious metal). Since banknotes have completely replaced gold and silver

coins, the economists have ceased to take interest in Gresham's Law. It is, however, surprising that Gresham's Law never in monetary history has been used as a financial instrument by issuing more attractive banknotes than the ordinary ones, with the clear intention of driving them out of circulation. By thus freezing part of people's buying power the state bank could diminish consumers' spending and thereby again contribute to curb inflation. This could easily be done if the state banks would issue a considerable number of special banknotes with the double function of being at the same time legal tender and lottery tickets.

Bonds which instead of bearing normal interest participate in a nationwide lottery are already known in many countries as premium bonds. Such bonds, however, are fairly difficult to subscribe, as apparently the public is reluctant to invest consciously in pure gambling. . . . But most people who would never dream of buying premium bonds would, on the contrary, find it hard to spend a premium banknote which . . . came floating to them, giving them the hope of becoming a millionaire just by saving it.

Many countries feel bitterly against destructive inflation. Premium banknotes, never used in history, could be a new arm of world-wide importance to subdue one of the causes of inflation. Premium banknotes are also a hitherto unexploited way for governments to raise cheap domestic loans.

NIELS WISMER, Hellerup, Denmark.

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Deficit Termed 'Catastrophic'

Dollar Plunges on Trade Data

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — The dollar's recent rebound on the foreign-exchange market following official U.S. efforts to bolster its currency proved short-lived today as news of a dramatic widening of the U.S. trade deficit sent the dollar downward against all currencies.

At the end of the day, the dollar lost 1.4 percent against the Deutsche mark, 2.4 percent against the Swiss franc, 1 percent against the French franc, 1.6 percent against the yen and 1.1 percent against the pound.

Analysts had hoped that the U.S. trade deficit, at \$2.99 billion for July, would show signs of contracting.

Bundesbank Tactics Seen Changing on Dollar Aid

By Fred S. Kempe

FRANKFURT, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank has apparently changed its foreign-exchange intervention strategy during the recent attack on the dollar, opting to support the U.S. fund through less visible interbank dealings rather than through direct official purchases at the midday fixing.

It is unclear exactly how many dollars the Bundesbank has bought since the end of July when the dollar again started coming under heavy fire. However, Bundesbank weekly statements indicate that purchases have been at least on a scale equal to intervention in February, when the dollar was first pushed to the 2.00-DM barrier.

Despite that, the Bundesbank has intervened officially at fixing on only two days in August for total purchases of \$29.7 million. February's official support at the fixings far exceeded that total at some \$450 million with intervention on 14 days.

The Bundesbank's weekly statements show a rise in currency reserves of some 3.1 billion DM thus far in August compared to 2.4 billion DM for February. Many factors other than foreign currency purchases can affect currency reserves, but the Bundesbank said that in both February and August "rate smoothing" operations played a large role in the increases.

Also, massive withdrawals from the "passive" side of the central bank's external balance sheet resulted in an overall reduction in foreign-currency reserves of some 800 million DM in the first week of August despite an inflow of some 1 billion DM on the active side, where dollar support purchases are recorded.

Due to all these factors, observers believe Bundesbank intervention in August must be at least at February's levels, and could likely be higher.

"It seems clear that the Bundesbank has changed its strategy," the head of one commercial bank's foreign-exchange department said, "but we aren't completely sure why."

The central bank has bought dollars at the midday fixing, he said, but only by placing orders through banks so that the purchases were more or less secret. A Bundesbank spokesman refused to comment on either the amount of the purchases or the change of strategy.

"There are pros and cons to secretive support of the dollar," the chief dealer said. "On one hand, if it appears the dollar is firming on its own, people might be more convinced of its basic strength. On the other hand, if the West German central bank intervenes, it shows the world that a powerful institution feels that either the dollar is

French Prices Up Sharp 1.2% In Month

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — The French consumer price index increased by 1.2 percent in July — the sharpest monthly rise in 15 months. It compares with an increase of 0.8 percent in June and 1 percent in May, the statistical institute said today.

For the 12 months ended July, consumer prices rose 9.3 percent. For the first 7 months of this year the index increased by 6.2 percent.

July's index, based on 1970 equals 100, stood at 201.3 compared with 198.9 in June and 184.1 in July last year. Food prices increased 0.6 percent in July, manufactured goods 1.4 percent and services 1.5 percent.

Industrial wholesale prices were unchanged in July from June levels and were up 4.1 percent from a year ago with the index at 224.2 (base 1962).

Brazil Estimates 34% Coffee Lost

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — The cold snap in Brazil's coffee-growing country earlier this month will reduce next year's crop by at least 34 percent to 16.1 million 132-pound bags, according to the Brazilian Coffee Institute.

Before the frost, Brazil had expected to harvest some 24 million coffee bags next year.

Officials called the report "preliminary," and they said a more accurate estimate will be known only by next November or December.

Belgian Growth Seen at 2.7% for 1977

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — After the very low growth rate of 1977, the Belgian economy might accelerate slightly this year, with a real growth of about 2.75 percent, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In its annual survey of the Belgian economy, the OECD points out that a 2.75-percent growth will mean a further increase in unemployment to an annual average of 7.5 percent, compared with 6.6 percent last year.

In the light of the comparatively unfavorable prospects for world trade, economic activity in Belgium is not likely to experience any marked recovery in the next few months and the authorities have little room to maneuver, the survey says.

Brazil Posts Deficit On Trade in Month

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's trade had a deficit of \$79 million in July compared to a surplus of \$109.6 million a year earlier, Finance Minister Mario Simonsen said today.

Exports fell to \$1.01 billion in July from \$1.02 billion a year earlier while imports rose to \$1.089 billion from \$910 million a year earlier.

For the January-July period, the country had a trade deficit of \$534.8 million compared to a \$352-million surplus a year earlier.

are the first tangible sign in several weeks that the dollar will remain weak.

Dealers termed as "ominous news" that overall imports rose in the month despite a fall in petroleum imports, indicating the obstacles to achieving a healthy trade balance may be greater than expected.

The adverse trade results wiped out the earlier beneficial effects on the dollar's exchange rate of the latest U.S. data on inflation. Prices showed their smallest monthly increase in July since December 1977.

European central banks apparently offered little resistance to the downward pressure on the dollar following the late afternoon trade announcement. According to sources, the central banks purchased a modest \$75 million after the news. The Bundesbank apparently bought some \$20 million, the Bank of Italy absorbed over \$35 million and the Bank of England bought under \$5 million.

Volume was described as very thin most of the day.

The dollar finished at 1.9960 Deutsche marks compared with 2.0250 DM late yesterday. Against the Swiss franc, the dollar plummeted to 1.6525 from 1.6930 and fell to 190 yen from 193.15.

The dollar dropped to 4.3637 French francs from 4.4075. Sterling rose to \$1.9425 from \$1.9217.

undervalued or is dropping too quickly."

The Bundesbank might have decided its previous strategy of official purchases was ineffective, since the dollar had continued to decline. Another possibility, according to some observers, is that the Bundesbank feels it can sidestep some of the criticism it has received in the year for dollar intervention.

Prices fell 0.3%.

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — The cost of living in West Germany fell 0.3 percent in August from July but was up 2.4 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said today in a preliminary report.

Gold Gains

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Gold closed at \$205 an ounce, more than \$5 above the afternoon fix of \$199.70, after hectic two-way trading sparked by news of the U.S. trade deficit, dealers said.

After quiet, nervous trading throughout the day, the Washington report caused heavy turnover immediately after the fix. The rapid decline of the dollar aided gold's sharp rise, dealers added.

Output Up For Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Japanese industrial activity in July rose a slight 0.3 percent from June, when output was flat, and was up 8.2 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The seasonally adjusted mining and manufacturing activity index was at 122.8, based on 1975 equals 100.

Manufacturers' shipments were down 0.5 percent from June when the monthly rise was 0.2 percent with the index at 120.8, a 1.5-percent annual gain compared with a 6.5-percent rise in June.

The inventories index in July was down 0.8 percent from June and was down 4.1 percent from a year ago at 101.7, also based on 1975 equals 100.

The index of inventories-to-shipping ratio was down 0.7 percent from June and 9.4 percent from a year ago to stand at 83.7, following a monthly drop of 0.7 percent and an annual 8.8 percent loss in June.

A MITI survey showed that major manufacturing industries expect that August will show a 0.7-percent increase in output, but that September activity will slump 1.4 percent.

Surplus Revised

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry reported Japan had a \$1.97-billion current-account surplus in July, revised downward from \$2.05 billion given in a preliminary report in mid-August.

ing the growth of investment, the survey says. Private productive investment is set to rise 2.5 percent for all of 1978, but most of it achieved during the first half.

One of the most positive aspects of the Belgian economy is the marked deceleration of inflationary pressures, with the rise in consumer prices expected to decline to 4.75 percent this year from 7 percent in 1977, the survey points out.

U.S. Farmers Seeking to Balance Bumper Crop With Storage Space

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — U.S. farmers and the government are seeking to balance the bumper crops expected this year, especially for corn, with limited storage space. How near the balance is struck will have longer-term effects on food prices — and hence inflation — and how much in taxpayers' money goes to farm subsidies.

If space is available, experts say, farmers will be able to spread out their marketings for as long as necessary to maximize the average prices they receive.

That, in turn, would encourage hefty production next year and help temper rising consumer food prices, the alternative, a small 1979 crop, would boost prices next year.

If space is not available, a glut of grain and soybeans would depress prices despite the existence of federal programs to support prices; and those programs are paid for by consumers, who are also taxpayers.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Phillips Well Has 'Significant' Flow

Phillips Petroleum says that a "significant" flow rate was encountered at an appraisal well in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. The well was drilled to a total depth of 17,670 feet, one of the deepest in the North Sea, and two potential hydrocarbon-bearing zones were encountered. Testing operations on the Toni-Thelma complex confirmed a new middle Jurassic zone, which tested oil flows at a rate of 2,957 barrels a day, plus 1.26 million cubic feet of gas a day. An original upper Jurassic field pay zone was tested in the 16-17-6 well at rates of 2,992 barrels per day, plus 3.7 million cubic feet of gas. The consortium on the block includes operator Phillips Petroleum Exploration U.K. with a 35 percent stake, Fina Exploration, 30 percent, Agip (U.K.) Ltd., 17.88 percent, Century Power and Light, 8.6 percent, and Oil Exploration (Holdings) Ltd., 8.32 percent.

NatWest, C.I.T. Deal Progresses

National Westminster Bank's bid to acquire 75.1 percent of National Bank of North America from C.I.T. Financial is moving closer to completion. The companies said that both boards approved the sale and that they have signed a definitive contract. What remains is needed regulatory approvals in the United States and Britain. The sale is con-

tingent on a ruling by the Federal Reserve Board that C.I.T., following the sale, which would permit it to retain 24.9 percent of the bank, is not a bank holding company. Under federal law, any company owning 25 percent or more of a bank is a bank holding company, but holders of 5 percent to 25 percent of a bank may be ruled bank holding companies if so determined by the Fed. Meanwhile, NatWest deputy chairman, Alex Dibbs, says the bank soon would apply to the Fed for approval to become a bank holding company.

Marinidze Restructuring Debt

Marinidze Mining & Industrial expects to complete negotiations next month on restructuring its debt. The company also said that rising cobalt prices could boost second-half revenue substantially. Accordingly, Marinidze is renegotiating a contract with Sumitomo Metal Mining, of Japan, that would allow the company to sell more of its metal at world prices. Jacob Cabarrus, executive vice president, says the Philippine government approved the company's refinancing plan in July. The plan hinges on the agreement of the company's 18 Japanese and U.S. creditors. Marinidze has total long-term debt of \$224 million, with servicing this year close to \$50 million because previous debt restructuring had pushed past years' payments into 1978.

Economic News Analysis

Still Higher U.S. Interest Rates Considered Likely

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Despite a half-point increase in the Federal Reserve's discount rate to 7.75 percent Aug. 21, an analysis of inflation and money market trends in the United States and West Germany implies a further increase in U.S. interest rates may be needed if Washington wishes to maintain the dollar's recent firmer tendency on foreign-exchange markets.

In the absence of political uncertainties and with supply-demand factors (trends in the current account in the case of currencies) showing little change, foreign-exchange rates will tend to be determined by short-term capital flows. These, in turn, are attracted by the best available real return, which is to say prevailing interest rates minus inflation.

At present, the difference in real yields between dollar- and Deutsche-mark-denominated financial instruments constitutes a very sharp gradient in favor of the West German currency.

Question of Time

With dollars tending to roll sharply toward conversion into marks as a result of this rather fundamental factor, efforts by Washington to stem the dollar's decline by selling more gold or possibly drawing foreign currencies from the International Monetary Fund could be successful. But if dollar liquidity remains large and the interest-rate differentials steep, it is probably only a question of time before the dollar starts to ease again.

The U.S. rate of inflation (latest three months expressed as an annual rate) is currently about 11 percent, compared with 2.5 percent for West Germany, or a difference of 8.5 percentage points against the dollar.

In contrast, three-month Euro-dollar deposits yield roughly 8.5 percent compared with about 3.3 percent for three-month Deutsche mark deposits, a difference of 5.2 percentage points in favor of the dollar.

Yield Differential

The yield differential can be narrowed either by West Germany cutting its interest rates or by the U.S. raising its rates further. A look at the same inflation and money-market statistics suggests that in the current circumstances, the United States should act.

With West German inflation at 2.5 percent and three-month Euro-dollar deposits yielding about 3.3 percent, money managers keeping their short-term funds in marks are getting a real return of 0.8 percentage point — not spectacular, but at least positive.

In contrast, with U.S. inflation at 11 percent and three-month Euro-dollar deposits paying 8.5 percent, investors who keep spare cash in dollars are suffering a loss of 2.5 percentage points in real terms on an annual basis. In other words, they are not even managing to keep the purchasing power of their capital intact.

As a result, it is more attractive to keep short-term funds in

Deutsche marks at present by a sharp 3.3 percentage points — a large enough difference to make just about any international money manager think hard about deserting the dollar.

While there is perhaps some scope for a small reduction in West German rates, clearly yields in the United States are the ones that are sharply out of alignment with the performance of the country's economy.

How far the gap needs to be narrowed by manipulating interest rates is difficult to say, mainly because it depends upon expectations of the course of West German and U.S. inflation during coming months, on supply-demand expectations (trends in current-account payments balances) and upon domestic funding requirements.

The Carter administration claims that U.S. inflation will moderate in the second half of the year, which, if true, would cut the gap independent of interest rate movements. So far, however, there are not any signs of that. The July consumer price index, published today, showed a 0.5 percent rise, putting the annual rate at 9.7 percent over the past three months, narrowing the negative yield gap on dollar instruments.

U.S. Trade Deficit Rises; Consumer Prices Up .5%

(Continued from Page 1)

decreased 2.1 percent from a year ago.

Real gross average weekly earnings increased an adjusted 0.4 percent from June. The rise was attributed to a 0.9-percent increase in average hourly earnings, which was partly offset by the 0.5-percent gain in the consumer price index.

In a separate report, the department said the average American's buying power increased by 0.2 percent from the June level but was still down by 2.1 percent from July of last year.

Spensible Earnings Up

On an unadjusted basis, the department's index for all-urban consumers stood in July at 196.7 percent of the 1967 average, up 7.7 percent from a year earlier. Before seasonal adjustment the index rose 0.7 percent last month.

The department's revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, which covers about 50 percent of the population, also rose an adjusted 0.5 percent in July or at a 6-percent annual rate compared with a rise of 0.9 percent or at a 10.8-percent annual rate in both June and May.

He made a strong pitch for voluntary measures to reduce inflation and told the governors "we're achieving some results and we're going to continue to build substance" into the administration's inflation effort. But he promised there would be "no dramatic bureaucracy, no mandatory wage and price controls."

Strauss Sees 8% Rate

BOSTON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Chief inflation adviser Robert Strauss said today he thinks that the inflation rate will "turn the corner in the next 60 days" and should be near an 8-percent annual rate by the end of the year. He also added that he thinks the inflation rate will not go below 8 percent this year.

Mr. Strauss made the remarks to a number of governors attending the National Governors' Association here.

Following the establishment of a cross-shareholding between First Boston, Inc. and the Credit Suisse White Weld Group

Disturbed Market

NYSE Prices Off Broadly; Dow Declines 4.68 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — A wider-than-expected July trade deficit pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower today in moderately active trading for the second straight day.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 4.68 points to 880.20 and declines led advances 986 to 552. Volume rose to 33.78 million shares from yesterday's 31.76 million.

Analysts said the market was disturbed by the heavy speculation in hotel and casino issues. Ramada Inns again led the active list, adding 14 to 124.

Earlier, the Federal Reserve System underlined its intention to maintain an 8 1/2-percent target rate on Fed funds for at least the time being. The indication came when the Fed for the second time today

injected reserves with funds trading at 8 1/2 percent.

Casinos World gained 4 1/4 to 46. It obtained final Atlantic City Planning Board approval to expand the Howard Johnson Regency hotel into a 525-room hotel casino. Other approvals are still needed. Howard Johnson was unchanged at 14 1/4 in active trading.

M-G-M rose 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. Some other gaming issues weakened. Playboy slipped 1/4 to 27 1/4 and Del E. Webb 1/4 to 31 1/4 in active trading.

International Business Machines dropped 2 1/4 to 29 1/4. U.S. Steel, which yesterday raised tin mill prices, fell 1/4 to 27.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 0.95 points to 165.60.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans were irregularly lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

U.S. Investment

Up 9.1% in '77 In Alien Firms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — U.S. direct investment abroad increased 9.1 percent at the end of 1977 to \$148.78 billion, trailing the 9.9 percent gain at the end of 1976 from 1975 to \$136.4 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

U.S. direct investment abroad consists of the ownership of 10 percent or more of the stock of a company. Equity and intercompany outflows, which include loans and advances to affiliates and branches, increased 25 percent to \$4.9 billion at the end of 1977 from \$3.92 billion at the end of 1976.

The department said outflows to developed countries declined while those to developing countries increased.

U.S. Reserves Down

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — U.S. official reserve assets declined \$32 million in July from June to \$18.83 billion, the Treasury said today.

The nation's ability to draw foreign currencies from the IMF fell \$93 million to \$4.18 billion while holdings of IMF special drawing rights rose \$56 million to \$2.86 billion. The gold stock fell \$13 million to \$11.69 billion and holdings of foreign currencies rose \$18 million to \$102 million.



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Gold Medal

Following the establishment of a cross-shareholding between First Boston, Inc. and the Credit Suisse White Weld Group

the name of

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

has been changed to

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

29th August, 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 29

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.		
28 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	28	1/4	37.4	28	1/4	28	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	28	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
29 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	29	1/4	37.4	29	1/4	29	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	29	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
30 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	30	1/4	37.4	30	1/4	30	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	30	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
31 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	31	1/4	37.4	31	1/4	31	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	31	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
32 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	32	1/4	37.4	32	1/4	32	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	32	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
33 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	33	1/4	37.4	33	1/4	33	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	33	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
34 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	34	1/4	37.4	34	1/4	34	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	34	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
35 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	35	1/4	37.4	35	1/4	35	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	35	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
36 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	36	1/4	37.4	36	1/4	36	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	36	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
37 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	37	1/4	37.4	37	1/4	37	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	37	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
38 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	38	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	38	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	38	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
39 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	39	1/4	37.4	39	1/4	39	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	39	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
40 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	40	1/4	37.4	40	1/4	40	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	40	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
41 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	41	1/4	37.4	41	1/4	41	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	41	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
42 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	42	1/4	37.4	42	1/4	42	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	42	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
43 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	43	1/4	37.4	43	1/4	43	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	43	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
44 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	44	1/4	37.4	44	1/4	44	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	44	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
45 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	45	1/4	37.4	45	1/4	45	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	45	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
46 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	46	1/4	37.4	46	1/4	46	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	46	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
47 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	47	1/4	37.4	47	1/4	47	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	47	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
48 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	48	1/4	37.4	48	1/4	48	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	48	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
49 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	49	1/4	37.4	49	1/4	49	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	49	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
50 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	50	1/4	37.4	50	1/4	50	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	50	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
51 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	51	1/4	37.4	51	1/4	51	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	51	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
52 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	52	1/4	37.4	52	1/4	52	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	52	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
53 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	53	1/4	37.4	53	1/4	53	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	53	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
54 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	54	1/4	37.4	54	1/4	54	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	54	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
55 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	55	1/4	37.4	55	1/4	55	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	55	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
56 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	56	1/4	37.4	56	1/4	56	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	56	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
57 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	57	1/4	37.4	57	1/4	57	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	57	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
58 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	58	1/4	37.4	58	1/4	58	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	58	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
59 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	59	1/4	37.4	59	1/4	59	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	59	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
60 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	60	1/4	37.4	60	1/4	60	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	60	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
61 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	61	1/4	37.4	61	1/4	61	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	61	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
62 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	62	1/4	37.4	62	1/4	62	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	62	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
63 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	63	1/4	37.4	63	1/4	63	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	63	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
64 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	64	1/4	37.4	64	1/4	64	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	64	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
65 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	65	1/4	37.4	65	1/4	65	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	65	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
66 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	66	1/4	37.4	66	1/4	66	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	66	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
67 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	67	1/4	37.4	67	1/4	67	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	67	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
68 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	68	1/4	37.4	68	1/4	68	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	68	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
69 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	69	1/4	37.4	69	1/4	69	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	69	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
70 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	70	1/4	37.4	70	1/4	70	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	70	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
71 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	71	1/4	37.4	71	1/4	71	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	71	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
72 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	72	1/4	37.4	72	1/4	72	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	72	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
73 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	73	1/4	37.4	73	1/4	73	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	73	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
74 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	74	1/4	37.4	74	1/4	74	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	74	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
75 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	75	1/4	37.4	75	1/4	75	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	75	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
76 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	76	1/4	37.4	76	1/4	76	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	76	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
77 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	77	1/4	37.4	77	1/4	77	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	77	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
78 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	78	1/4	37.4	78	1/4	78	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	78	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
79 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	79	1/4	37.4	79	1/4	79	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	79	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
80 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	80	1/4	37.4	80	1/4	80	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	80	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
81 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	81	1/4	37.4	81	1/4	81	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	81	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
82 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	82	1/4	37.4	82	1/4	82	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	82	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
83 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	83	1/4	37.4	83	1/4	83	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	83	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
84 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	84	1/4	37.4	84	1/4	84	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	84	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
85 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	85	1/4	37.4	85	1/4	85	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	85	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
86 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	86	1/4	37.4	86	1/4	86	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	86	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
87 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	87	1/4	37.4	87	1/4	87	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	87	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
88 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	88	1/4	37.4	88	1/4	88	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	88	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
89 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	89	1/4	37.4	89	1/4	89	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	89	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
90 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	90	1/4	37.4	90	1/4	90	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	90	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
91 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	91	1/4	37.4	91	1/4	91	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	91	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
92 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	92	1/4	37.4	92	1/4	92	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	92	1/4	37.4	38	1/4
93 ACF	2.10	1.95	0.32	37.4	38	1/4	93	1/4	37.4	93	1/4	93	1/4	37.4	38	1/4	93	1/4	37.4	38	1/4

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

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Currency Rates

reading across this table of the August 29, 1978 's closing inter foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial rs. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	<i>S</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>L.H.</i>	<i>Gdr.</i>	<i>BF.com</i>	<i>SwissP.</i>	<i>Dm.Kr.</i>
1	2.92	4.207	106.40	49.54	0.2396	0.90	129.89	39.415
2	31.83	61.01	15.728	7.1825	3.762	14.505	18.833	5.7225
3	2.0045	3.8787		45.71	2.384 x	92.02	6.362	120.57
4	1.9375		3.875	8.485	1.623.00	4.20825	61.075	10.6675
5	1.9375	1.6213	848.02	1.9036		35.74	3.7175	10.6675
6	1.9375	3.8784	2185.5		5.234 x	201.55	13.89.03	262.00
7	1.8355	3.2133	R2.92025	37.8392	0.1971	76.57375	5.23475	28.7792

Moving are DOLLAR values as quoted on the 12/28/80 foreign exchange market. DASHED ABOVE:
 Escudo: 46.075; Israeli £: 18.225; Peseta: 74.325; Schilling: 14.625; Sw.Krona: 4.48075; Yen:
 Norwegian Krone: 3.50175; Fin Mark: 4.148; Belgian Franc: 51.62; Hong Kong \$: 4.706;
 ¥: 2.286; Canadian \$: 86.995 U.S. cents.

Brazil. The alternative.

Foreign trade.
In 1970, Brazil's exports were valued at 2.748 billion dollars. In 1977 they reached the figure of 12.139 billion dollars. Another example of Brazil's remarkable growth in the last few years.

Shipbuilding.
In 1984, its total capacity was 66,000 DWT. In 1977, it reached the figure of 524,030 DWT. We think such figures should carry some weight.

Aircraft industry.
The Brazilian aircraft industry was born in 1969. In 1976 it already held the position of sixth largest aircraft industry in the western world.

Petrochemical industry.
By 1980 the industry's capacity will have reached 7.712.000 tons representing a 248.9% increase in production over 1975 figures. Where else in the world would you find such an expansion performance?

Domestic market.
Of the 116 million Brazilians, more than 50% are under 20 years old. Have you already considered the potential of a market of this size?

Agriculture.
Brazil covers 8.512 million square kilometres (3.287 million square miles), and is already becoming the second largest food supplier in the world, with only 5% of this area under cultivation. Where else can you find so much land awaiting development?

Ports.
In 1972, Brazil's ports handled 110 million tons of cargo. In 1976 this figure increased to 210 million tons. Another guarantee that Brazil is equipped to handle your business.

Communications.
Today Brazil can speak to more than 30 countries without the aid of a telephone operator, and 526 Brazilian towns communicate with each other by Direct Dialing. A notable performance by any standard.

Electric power.
At present, 21,800 Mw are being generated, out of an estimated 150,000 Mw potential capacity. What other country offers such potential for hydro-electricity?

Domestic savings.
In 1976, at 35.5 billion dollars the Gross Domestic Savings represented 25% of the GNP. How many developing countries can show a performance like this?

Steel Industry.
Steel ingot production today is 11 million tons per year. The estimate for 1985 is 35 million tons per year. As you can see, the prospects in Brazil are pretty good.

There are many countries in the world where you can invest. But they don't all offer the same conditions. Make a careful analysis, and you will find that no other country offers more possibilities or greater resources than Brazil. So choose Brazil. And when you do, count on the help of the largest Brazilian bank: Banco do Brasil.



BANCO DO BRASIL
Your gateway to business in Brazil.

BIDJAN* • AMSTERDAM • ANTOFAGASTA • ASUNCION • ATLANTA* • BOGOTA • BRUSSELS • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS* • CHICAGO • COCHABAMBA • COLON • CONCEPCION • FRANKFURT • GENEVA • GRAND CAYMAN
 HAMBURG • LAGOS • LA PAZ • LIMA • LISBON • LONDON • LOS ANGELES • MADRID • MANAMA • MEXICO CITY • MILAN • MONTEVIDEO • NEW YORK • PANAMA • PARIS • PAYSANDU • PUERTO P. STROSSNER •
 QUITO • RIVERA • ROME • ROTTERDAM • SAN FRANCISCO • SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA • SANTIAGO • SIDNEY • SINGAPORE* • STOCKHOLM • TEHRAN • TOKYO • TORONTO • VALPARAISO • VIENNA* • WASHINGTON.
 OVER 1,000 BRANCH OFFICES IN BRAZIL. *OFFICES TO BE OPENED IN 1978.

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

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August 1978

IMM Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
NEW YORK, August 29 — Cash					
CHICAGO FUTURES					
SHELL EGGS					
SWISS FRANC					

August 29, 1978		72,500 doz.; cents per doz.		
Sep	55.40	55.40	54.35	54.40 —1.00
Oct	53.65	54.35	53.65	54.00

Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	2.46	Sep	3.31½	3.32¾	3.34½	3.36¼	-04%
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.55	2.00	Dec	3.26	3.28½	3.29¾	3.33½	-03
			Mar	3.22½	3.24¾	3.17	3.20½	-02¾
								Est. sales: 283; sales Mar 167.
			Feb				54.25	
								GUILDER
								Sent N.T. N.T. N.T. 0.4620 Unch.

Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	299.00
Iron 2 Fair, Phila., ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No. 1 by Pitt.	77-78	65-66

Sales Mon: 7,809.

PLATINUM

50 Troy oz.: dollars per troy oz.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
Dec	0.2292	0.2292	0.2292	0.2292 + 0.0002

YEN

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August 29, 1978	937.90 f	841.70 f	May	2.37% 2.38% 2.35% 2.35% -03	FTL	Dec	1.9700 1.9700 1.9700 1.9710 +0.0010
p—Preliminary			Jul	2.40% 2.41 2.38% 2.38% -01		Mar	1.9910 1.9250 1.9910 1.9185 b +0.0065
			Sep	2.43 2.43 2.39% 2.41 -01½	LUMBER	June	N.T. N.T. N.T. 1.9650 b +0.0050

Total open interest Mon. 114,531, off 2-220 from Fri.		Jan	185.30	187.40	184.80	187.00	+1.80	Dec	0.8690	0.8710	0.8676	0.8710	+0.0015
		Mar	187.80	189.20	187.20	188.80	+1.40	Mar	0.8670	0.8685 b	0.8670	0.8675	-0.0015
		May	189.50	190.10	189.50	190.10	+ .70	DEUTSCHE MARK					

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
6.47	6.51 1/2	6.41	6.43 1/2	-0.05
6.35	6.40 1/2	6.29	6.35 1/2	-0.01 1/4
6.38	6.47	6.35	6.40 1/4	-0.01 1/4

Total open interest Mon. 8,234, up 94 from Fri.

Mar	0.50 1/2	0.51 1/4	0.50 1/2	0.51 1/2	+0.00 1/2
June	0.51 3/4	0.51 3/4	0.51 3/4	0.51 3/4	+0.00 1/2

Nov	5.28	5.38	5.31	5.35	+07	Aug	6.48	6.53½	6.44½	6.48	-05	Sep	209.20	211.00	208.20	211.00	+2.10
Mar	5.87	6.05	5.82	6.02	+04							Nov	199.00	201.50	198.30	201.50	+2.50
Apr	6.25	6.45	6.25	6.40	+03							Jan	196.00	198.00	195.50	198.00	+2.00

Sales Mar.: 34,321.

NYSE Most Actives.
August 28, 1978

Total open interest Mon. 77,411, up 8 from Fri.		SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons: dollars per ton		Sep	199.00	200.50	199.00	200.50	+ .50	Not a bid in	1,370,100	1,270	+ 4
										Not Airlines	769,800	370	+ 10
										Alleg Air	618,400	1310	+ 10
										Bus. Air	573,000	010	
										Spies: Mon 487			

Sep	157.00	157.00	154.90	156.25	-1.33
Dec	148.00	149.50	146.90	148.71	-0.48
Jan	160.00	147.50	160.00	160.00	0.00
Mar	172.50	173.70	170.50	170.50	-3.60
Apr	174.00	175.20	170.00	170.00	0.00
May	170.00	170.00	167.00	167.70	-3.40
Jun	170.80	171.50	168.30	168.50	-3.30
Jul	172.50	173.70	170.50	170.50	-3.60
Aug	174.00	175.20	170.00	170.00	0.00
Sep	175.00	176.00	172.00	172.00	0.00
Oct	176.00	177.00	173.00	173.00	0.00
Nov	177.00	178.00	174.00	174.00	0.00
Dec	178.00	179.00	175.00	175.00	0.00
Jan	179.00	180.00	176.00	176.00	0.00
Feb	180.00	181.00	177.00	177.00	0.00
Mar	181.00	182.00	178.00	178.00	0.00
Apr	182.00	183.00	179.00	179.00	0.00
May	183.00	184.00	180.00	180.00	0.00
Jun	184.00	185.00	181.00	181.00	0.00
Jul	185.00	186.00	182.00	182.00	0.00
Aug	186.00	187.00	183.00	183.00	0.00
Sep	187.00	188.00	184.00	184.00	0.00
Oct	188.00	189.00	185.00	185.00	0.00
Nov	189.00	190.00	186.00	186.00	0.00
Dec	190.00	191.00	187.00	187.00	0.00
Jan	191.00	192.00	188.00	188.00	0.00
Feb	192.00	193.00	189.00	189.00	0.00
Mar	193.00	194.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
Apr	194.00	195.00	191.00	191.00	0.00
May	195.00	196.00	192.00	192.00	0.00
Jun	196.00	197.00	193.00	193.00	0.00
Jul	197.00	198.00	194.00	194.00	0.00
Aug	198.00	199.00	195.00	195.00	0.00
Sep	199.00	200.00	196.00	196.00	0.00
Oct	200.00	201.00	197.00	197.00	0.00
Nov	201.00	202.00	198.00	198.00	0.00
Dec	202.00	203.00	199.00	199.00	0.00
Jan	203.00	204.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Feb	204.00	205.00	201.00	201.00	0.00
Mar	205.00	206.00	202.00	202.00	0.00
Apr	206.00	207.00	203.00	203.00	0.00
May	207.00	208.00	204.00	204.00	0.00
Jun	208.00	209.00	205.00	205.00	0.00
Jul	209.00	210.00	206.00	206.00	0.00
Aug	210.00	211.00	207.00	207.00	0.00
Sep	211.00	212.00	208.00	208.00	0.00
Oct	212.00	213.00	209.00	209.00	0.00
Nov	213.00	214.00	210.00	210.00	0.00
Dec	214.00	215.00	211.00	211.00	0.00
Jan	215.00	216.00	212.00	212.00	0.00
Feb	216.00	217.00	213.00	213.00	0.00
Mar	217.00	218.00	214.00	214.00	0.00
Apr	218.00	219.00	215.00	215.00	0.00
May	219.00	220.00	216.00	216.00	0.00
Jun	220.00	221.00	217.00	217.00	0.00
Jul	221.00	222.00	218.00	218.00	0.00
Aug	222.00	223.00	219.00	219.00	0.00
Sep	223.00	224.00	220.00	220.00	0.00
Oct	224.00	225.00	221.00	221.00	0.00
Nov	225.00	226.00	222.00	222.00	0.00
Dec	226.00	227.00	223.00	223.00	0.00
Jan	227.00	228.00	224.00	224.00	0.00
Feb	228.00	229.00	225.00	225.00	0.00</

Sep	132.00	132.50	130.00	131.00	-2.00	Mar	92.19	92.30	92.12	92.19	-.83	Marriott	274,000	14%	+3
Dec	129.50	129.50	129.50	128.75	-0.75	Jul	91.94	91.99	91.91	91.99	+.02	BallyMfg	262,100	56%	
						Sep	91.70	91.77	91.68	91.75	+.02	DowChem	267,300	77%	-3

SUGAR NO. 11	SOYBEAN OIL 48,000 lbs.; cents per bu.	Est. sales: 2,766; sales Mon. 2,996.	Close	Dist
Sep 25.95 26.65 25.80 26.42 + .48			32.78	32.78

	7.68	7.94	7.12	7.21	-0.08	Mar	23.25	23.90	23.20	23.75	+ .35	GNMA CERTIFICATES (8 pct.—\$100,000 prin.; 7 yrs. & 32nds of 100)	Volume Down (in millions)	74.34	74.81	
Jan	7.55	7.56	7.55	7.55		May	23.05	23.60	22.80	23.53	+ .33		Unchanged	377	382	
Mar	7.87	7.88	7.78	7.85		Jul	23.15	23.50	23.80	23.30	+ .40					

Oct	8.59	8.59	8.55	8.55	-0.04	Sales Mon. 1,772	Mar	91-27	91-27	91-16	91-26	-02
							Jun	91-17	91-17	91-06	91-15	-04
							Sep	91-10	91-10	90-31	91-04	-05
Est. sales: 4,600; sales Mon. 2,790.						Total open interest Mon. 49,768, off 1,391						

Dow Jones Averages

ORANGE JUICE.		Sep				Sep				13 Oct				15 Oct			
15,000 lbs. 1 month over 1h		1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.22 3/4	1.23	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.22 3/4	1.23	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.22 3/4	1.23	1.22 1/2	
Dec		1.25	1.26 1/2	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.26 1/2	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.26 1/2	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.26 1/2	1.24	
Mar		1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.24	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.24	

Jan	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	+0.00	Sales Mon.: 856.	Total open Interest Mon. 43,792, up 190 from Fri.	Composite Industrials Utilities	104.34	102.92	103.39	-0.39
Mar	94.25	94.80	94.25	94.50	+0.40				115.56	113.98	114.51	-0.61
May	93.80	94.60	93.80	94.60	+0.75				53.19	52.55	52.77	-0.21

U.S. Net Inflows Up		NYSE Index				
		High	Low	Close	Net	
Oct	\$3.50 \$4.30 \$3.25 \$4.17 + .90					
Nov	\$4.40 \$5.60 \$4.20 \$5.45 + 1.00					

Dec	66.00	66.45	66.80	66.12	+0.12	Aug	53.90	56.70	59.50	58.70	+ .60	Aided by recently authorized savings certificates, net savings flows	63.40	63.80	64.20	- .40	Odd Lot Trading in N.Y.
Mar	67.35	68.25	67.65	67.93	+0.16	Jun	57.20	57.80	57.10	57.67	+ .65		63.40	63.02	63.02	- .40	
May	68.55	69.00	68.45	68.45	+0.25	Aug	57.20	57.70	57.85	57.45	+ .70						
						Oct	57.05	57.70	57.85								

Est. sales: 4,350; sales Mon. 4,363.	Est. sales: 16,073; sales Mon. 16,133.	from the previous month, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said	August 22.....	174,480	375,499	1,861
Total open interest Mon. 32,869, up 70 from	Total open interest Mon. 82,471, off 664 from		August 25.....	150,870	377,309	1,510
			August 24.....	147,082	342,462	983

Sep	63.70	64.20	63.15	63.45	-0.45	Sep	64.00	65.00	64.00	65.00	+ .80	the second in a row, reflects widespread consumer	ures. American Most Active
Oct	64.35	64.75	64.75	64.15	-0.40	Oct	63.80	65.00	63.80	64.95	+ .90		
						Nov	64.95	65.95	64.95	65.95	+ .90		

May	68.25	68.20	67.50	67.00	-0.45	May	67.25	68.40	67.32	68.40	+ .10	linked to those of 26-week treasury	Flightstaff	188,700	8 1/2	+
Jun	69.00	69.10	68.40	68.45	-0.45	Aug	67.72	68.47	67.72	68.25	+ .75	bills. The new certificates became	Ozark Air	143,800	8 1/2	+
Sep	69.60	69.95	69.25	69.20	-0.45		68.25	68.75	68.25	68.60	+ .40		US Filter	103,900	16 1/2	+
	70.45	70.95											Goodland		10 1/2	+

Est. sales: 10,000; sales Mon. 7,994.	Fri.	in July exceeded withdrawals by \$2.82 billion, up about 62 percent from the June season.	Leisur Tec	85,700	6%	+4
Total open interest Aug. 53,400, up 303 from	LIVE HOGS		Appro final total			6,000,000
			Final total			27,000

5,000 troy oz.: cents per oz.	Feb	45.55	46.42	45.55	45.87	+ .45
5oz	Apr	42.45	43.10	42.60	42.60	— .10
10oz	Jun	44.17	44.65	44.15	44.35	+ .10

Jul	580.50	588.80	580.50	589.50	+10.90
Aug	588.40	599.00	588.40	598.40	+11.00
Dec	602.50	612.00	602.00	612.10	+11.10

Est. sales: 4,774; sales Mon. 5,318.

Est. sales: 14,000; sales Mon. 7,594.

GOLD	100 troy ounce contracts	Jul	57.30	59.40	57.90	57.90	- .50	(about \$690 million) into the two sectors.	would require the industry to use a new accounting method called "re-
		Aug	.	.	.	58.30	- .60		

Apr	209.90	217.70	208.70	217.70	+8.00
Jun	213.10	221.00	212.30	220.90	+8.90
Aug	215.40	223.70	215.40	224.90	+9.50

Feb	228.30	232.00	228.50	234.60	+9.20	Nov	41.95	42.50	41.90	42.25	+ .35
Mar	229.60	233.50	229.50	236.10	+9.20	Dec	42.40	42.50	42.40	42.40	— .05
Apr	232.60	237.90	235.20	238.10	+9.20	Jan	42.90	43.15	42.90	43.15	+ .25
May	234.40	239.40	232.40	241.60	+9.20						

Total open interest Mon. 61,911, off 1,035 from Fri. Total open interest Mon. 2,327, off 22 from Fri.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 29

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
12M AAR 400 2.11 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	12M AAR 400 2.11 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	12M AAR 400 2.11 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	12M AAR 400 2.11 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices August 29, 1978

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

European Gold Markets August 29, 1978

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

International Stock Indexes

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

London Metals Market (Flourish in sterling per metric ton)

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

Tokyo Exchange August 29, 1978

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

Paris Commodities (Prices in French francs per metric ton)

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

London Commodities (Prices in sterling per metric ton)

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

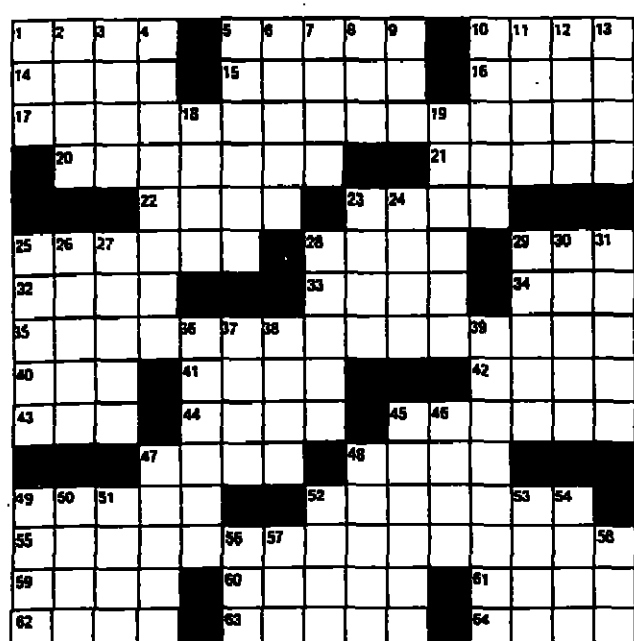
12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

Diamonds

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev
2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75	2881 Alcan 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75 151.75

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Part of an ounce
5 Do cleaning work
10 Direct insult
14 Prefix with chute or troop
15 Utah range
16 Forbidden
17 Dixie waterway
20 Boots' partners
21 Delight
22 Check
23 Unit of force
25 Braque was one
28 Intensity of feeling
32 Seamen's chat
33 hygienic
34 Singer Fitzgerald
35 Concit
36 Dixie writer
40 "A Shropshire" Housman
41 Undiluted
42 Water bird
43 Bashful
44 Strong cart
45 Like wintry storms
47 Trial scene in France: 1942
48 Eagerly expectant
49 Piece serving as a prop or brake
52 Inactivates
53 Dixie battle

DOWN

- 1 Homeless ones: Abbr.
2 Stadium sounds
3 Region
4 Big baboon
5 "The" heights
6 Expand
7 Space monkey
8 Greek letter
9 Exclamation of regret
10 Set of steps between farms
11 Mauna Loa's output
12 Instigate
13 Unsullied
14 Thirst quenchers
15 Landlord's income
16 Mado: Roche
17 River into Korea Bay
18 Auto sections
19 The unscrupulous

Mr. Heep

Mount

in Utah

Big and strong

Vermeer's forte

James Bond, for one

Comedian

Amsterdam

"Mood"

Of aircraft:

Prefix

Contraction often

used by servants

on (watches)

Acts pompously

Burden for some

debtors

He's on call in the fall

Showed respect for the

National Anthem

A piece of the rock

Poet who warned about "a little learning"

Ponselle or Raisa

Biblical book

Weight rate

Mathematical

Plant container

Exceedingly

Stewart's "Touch" the Cat

WEATHER

C	F	W	M	C	F	W	M
ALABAMA	72	Fair	MADRID	30	W	W	W
ALASKA	22	Fair	MILAN	22	W	W	W
ARIZONA	86	Fair	MONTREAL	20	W	W	W
ARKANSAS	86	Fair	MOSCOW	12	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA	72	Fair	MUNICH	18	W	W	W
CANADA	22	Fair	NEW YORK	79	W	W	W
COLORADO	16	Overcast	NICE	27	Fair	W	W
CONNECTICUT	64	Overcast	PARIS	16	Fair	W	W
DELAWARE	22	Fair	PRAGUE	18	W	W	W
FLORIDA	72	Fair	ROME	12	W	W	W
GEORGIA	72	Fair	SOFIA	20	W	W	W
ILLINOIS	64	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	W	W	W
INDIANA	64	Overcast	TOKYO	28	Fair	W	W
IOWA	64	Overcast	TORONTO	28	Fair	W	W
KANSAS	64	Overcast	VIENNA	28	Fair	W	W
KENTUCKY	64	Overcast	WARSAW	15	W	W	W
LOUISIANA	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	Fair	W	W
MAINE	64	Overcast	ZURICH	19	W	W	W
MARYLAND	72	Fair					
MASSACHUSETTS	64	Overcast					
MICHIGAN	64	Overcast					
MINNESOTA	64	Overcast					
MISSISSIPPI	72	Fair					
MISSOURI	64	Overcast					
MONTANA	64	Overcast					
NEBRASKA	64	Overcast					
NEVADA	72	Fair					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	64	Overcast					
NEW JERSEY	72	Fair					
NEW MEXICO	72	Fair					
NEW YORK	79	W					
NORTH CAROLINA	72	Fair					
NORTH DAKOTA	64	Overcast					
OHIO	64	Overcast					
OKLAHOMA	64	Overcast					
OREGON	64	Overcast					
PENNSYLVANIA	64	Overcast					
RHODE ISLAND	64	Overcast					
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	Fair					
SOUTH DAKOTA	64	Overcast					
TENNESSEE	72	Fair					
TEXAS	72	Fair					
UTAH	64	Overcast					
Vermont	64	Overcast					
VIRGINIA	72	Fair					
WASHINGTON	72	Fair					
WEST VIRGINIA	72	Fair					
WISCONSIN	64	Overcast					
WYOMING	64	Overcast					

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 29, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Board Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 72.48
(d) Bond Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Bond Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Cash Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Cash Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Dividend Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Dividend Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Equity Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Equity Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Foreign Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Foreign Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Income Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Income Fund	SP 72.25
(d) International Fund	SP 72.25	(w) International Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Money Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Money Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Real Estate Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Real Estate Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Short-Term Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Short-Term Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Swiss Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Swiss Fund	SP 72.25
(d) U.S. Fund	SP 72.25	(w) U.S. Fund	SP 72.25
(d) World Fund	SP 72.25	(w) World Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Yield Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Yield Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Zero-Coupon Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Zero-Coupon Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Bond Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Bond Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Cash Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Cash Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Dividend Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Dividend Fund	SP 72.25
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(d) Short-Term Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Short-Term Fund	SP 72.25
(d) Swiss Fund	SP 72.25	(w) Swiss Fund	SP 72.25
(d) U.S. Fund	SP 72.25	(w) U.S. Fund	SP 72.25

European Championships

Soviet Woman Sets New Mark With Prague Meet Long Jump

PRAGUE, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Vilma Bardauskene improved her world record in the women's long jump to 7.09 meters tonight as the European track and field championships opened here.

In men's competition, Martti Vainio of Finland won the 10,000 meters in a scorching 27 minutes, 31 seconds. Venanzio Ortiz of Italy captured the silver and Alexander Andropov of the Soviet Union was third.

Bardauskene of the Soviet Union, jumping in the qualifying competition, set a new world record for the women's long jump to 7.09 meters tonight.

She set the record in Kishinev two weeks ago.

Few of the 30,000 spectators saw

the jump, however, as attention was focused on Svetlana Ulasova as she accelerated in a stunning finish to win the gold medal in the women's 3,000 meters. Ulasova, also of the Soviet Union, was trailing Grete Waitz of Norway for all but the first and last 200 meters. Ulasova appeared to have been eliminated on the last lap but surged to close a gap of 20 meters. Natalia Marasescu of Romania refused to let her take the lead until the final 30 meters, when Ulasova overtook to complete the race in 8:33.2 — the third fastest world time.

Marasescu took the silver and the weary Norwegian the bronze. West Germany boycotted the

opening ceremony, refusing to march with the other 28 competing nations after the championship's organizers had not allowed them to have a placard in front of the athletes with the International Amateur Athletic Federation regulation name of Germany.

The organizers originally insisted that they should display the words "the Federal Republic of Germany." The West German and Czechoslovak governments have agreed that the Federal Republic of Germany should be used in Czechoslovakia.

"But the Germans snuck to their IAAF title," federation director John Holt said.

"We tried to reach a compromise with the West Germans that the words 'Federal Republic' should be in small letters and the word 'Germany' in large. But the Germans refused," he said.

Holt added that the organizers only knew of the decision two hours before the ceremony started.

Association president Arthur Gold said: "No action will be taken on this while we are in Prague but the matter will be further discussed at the next council meeting."

1984 Games

IOC Meets to Weigh Latest L.A. Proposal

By Samuel Abt

LAUSANNE, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The executive board of the International Olympic Committee met here tonight at a working dinner to begin three days of talks on the latest proposal to allow Los Angeles to stage the summer Olympic games in 1984.

Led by Lord Killanin, the IOC president, the nine-member board is considering a plan, not yet fully made public, to resolve longstanding difficulties over financial responsibility for the games.

The plan is understood to have the city of Los Angeles accept financial responsibility for the games in principle — thus satisfying IOC rules — while the U.S. Olympic Committee pledges to underwrite any losses — thus satisfying Los Angeles taxpayers and politicians.

Where the impoverished U.S. Olympic Committee would find the money to cover any losses is uncertain, although heavy hints have been dropped.

"That's the part of the proposal we aren't supposed to discuss in public," said Robert Kane, the U.S. Olympic Committee's president, this afternoon. Obviously, the federal government would have to stand behind the USOC's guar-

tees, and Kane admitted that he had been talking with officials in Washington.

"The United States of America does not default on its debts," he added, which may or may not be enough of a rallying cry to win IOC approval.

A hint that the executive board may not approve the proposal alone came today from Monique Berlioux, the IOC's director. "As I see it personally," she said, "the board can either reject the latest proposal or, if it favors the plan, submit it to the full IOC membership for a final decision." Underlining these two choices, Berlioux said that in her opinion it was doubtful that the executive board would vote a binding yes on its own.

Lengthy Ballot Possible

The IOC, a self-elected, self-perpetuating organization, has 88 members around the world and Berlioux estimated that a mail ballot would take two weeks to a month.

When Los Angeles was awarded the 1984 games in May, the acceptance was made conditional on a satisfactory contract being reached by July 31. This deadline was then extended to Aug. 21 and then to today, when the executive board began to meet.

If the IOC approves the latest plan — one of many drawn up and rejected — it will then be presented to the Los Angeles city council for its approval, which is not expected to be certain or swift.

Winners in Argentina Find Themselves Divided After Conquest

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Who cries now for Argentina?

Nine weeks after a World Cup that visibly pulled the nation together, soccer there is disintegrating. We cannot be surprised. It was written large even in the hour of euphoria in June, and only the speed of decline is unexpected.

Luis Menotti, the coach who created the whole, is not — yet — one of those who has been tempted abroad, but he has been resisting pressures to resume the role of national manager. His squad has dispersed, one by one, to the richer pastures of European soccer.

All this we could anticipate. However, according to reports from Buenos Aires, the state of the game in Argentina has returned with alarming speed to its former bankrupt depression. The league championship, which had been suspended during the World Cup, resumed, not to packed audiences riding the boom of national success, but to half-full stadiums.

There are two reasons: first, financial — gate fees were increased to something more than the equivalent of \$3 but the raging inflation people put to the back of their

heads while the tournament thrilled them has resurfaced. Symbolically, almost the minute Menotti's rampaging attackers had finished their work, the national league has fallen again under the domination of Boca Juniors, whose style is sour, defensive in the extreme and a source of frustration rather than excitement.

Abhorrent Characteristics

Boca stands for everything Menotti abhors in South American soccer — the tactics of the second-rate cheat. Alberto Tarantini, left back on the victorious World Cup team, is the one player remotely associated with Boca who Menotti selected — and by the time the tournament began even he had severed his relationship with the club and was officially listed for the World Cup as a free agent under the auspices of the Argentine FA.

Tarantini, indeed, is a story of discontent in himself. His contract expired last spring and, rather than sign again at the terms Boca offered, he cut free and during the World Cup was busily using the press to boost his transfer value. He has made his way to Spain, like so many Argentine players before him.

Somehow, the 22-year-old full-back arrived at Barcelona, a club which let it be known they were keen to hire him for \$150,000 a year. The snag, however, is that greedy Barcelona already has Johan Neeskens, the dynamic Dutch midfielder, as well as the newly signed Hans Krankl, the Austrian goalscorer. And two foreign players are still the limit in Spanish soccer.

For Better or Worse

Tarantini — or someone on his behalf — had thought of that. He announced that he was married to an actress whose parents are Spanish, thus qualifying to play as a "Spaniard." The Spanish press, however, unearthed the fact that Senor Tarantini's sudden marriage was invalid because his new "wife" is already married. So he tried again, or is trying again, to get a divorce from his first wife, who is a 26-year-old, apparently unmarried, publicity agent who says she wants to marry Tarantini — purely as a gesture.

But a judge has demanded a "certificate of bachelorhood" from Argentina — and those of us who attended the World Cup appreciate just how long it can take for official papers in Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, doubtless considerably confused and miffed — though one imagines, not financially without bread — Tarantini trains on with Barcelona.

Meanwhile, Mario Kempes, who received the golden ball as the best player in the World Cup, is re-stalled with Valencia, which had the foresight to sign him to a five-year, \$1-million contract before the tournament, winger Daniel Bertoni has joined Sevilla in Spain for \$770,000, and Osvaldo Ardiles, Ricardo Villa and Alejandro Sabela are finding out why the English league has a reputation for competitiveness.

Spurs Are Won

Ardiles and Villa played reasonably well in the opening game against champion Nottingham Forest and Villa scored a cool goal in the 1-1 draw. However, four days later, Tottenham crashed, 1-4, to Aston Villa after a taker-tape welcome for what was planned as the ultimate in home debuts. Then, in the third game, Ardiles began to win his spurs and Villa too: their craft and ingenuity created both goals by which Tottenham managed a 2-2 draw against Chelsea.

And Sabela? Least known of the Argentine exports, a "reserve" player with River Plate who actually asked Sheffield United to buy him, is rapidly repaying his meager \$160,000 fee, not least by setting up the goal by which Sheffield, a second division club, beat European champion Liverpool in the League Cup last night.

Insurance Policy But a word of comfort to exiled Argentines. The nation may be powerless to hold onto its men, but it has barred the youths who could defend the trophy in four years' time from leaving.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	47	42	.528	—
New York	46	43	.516	1 1/2
Los Angeles	45	44	.506	2 1/2
Seattle	44	45	.495	3 1/2
Chicago	43	46	.484	4 1/2
Minnesota	42	47	.473	5 1/2
San Francisco	41	48	.462	6 1/2
California	40	49	.451	7 1/2
Oakland	39	50	.440	8 1/2
Philadelphia	38	51	.429	9 1/2
Seattle	37	52	.418	10 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	46	43	.516	—
Chicago	45	44	.506	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	44	45	.495	2 1/2
Montreal	43	46	.484	3 1/2
St. Louis	42	47	.473	4 1/2
New York	41	48	.462	5 1/2
San Francisco	40	49	.451	6 1/2
Los Angeles	39	50	.440	7 1/2
Atlanta	38	51	.429	8 1/2
San Diego	37	52	.418	9 1/2
Houston	36	53	.407	10 1/2
Arizona	35	54	.396	11 1/2

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

WEST				
Kansas City	70	59	.543	—
California	70	62	.530	1 1/2
Texas	65	64	.504	5
Oakland	62	71	.464	10
Minnesota	57	74	.435	14

Observer

Summer Bachelor

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I was thrilled. At last I was a summer bachelor. Tales of these lucky devils and their licentious sports while the wife was away were part of American lore. Ah, to be affluent! Then can the family be dispatched to the waters for a hot sunbath, while, back in town, the decks are clear for... action!

Action indeed. Yes, there is action. There is the bed to be made. At the start you think the big problem will be making the bed. Making the bed has always seemed peculiarly odious labor, perhaps because of its military resonances. It was a labor enforced by uncouth sergeants before dawn. Afterward, a lieutenant with two years of college would bring his intellect to bear upon your bedmaking and, if his silver quarter did not bounce respectably from the sheets, would deprive you of Saturday night's beer.

The thought of having to make the bed took the pleasure out of bachelorhood before the family had disappeared over the horizon. Then, an inspiration! This, after all, was not the army. The bed could be left unmade.

What's more, this being a double bed, its sheets wouldn't have to be changed for — for who knew how long? You could sleep on one side until the sheets began to feel disagreeable and, then, move over and sleep on the other side for the rest of the summer.

The bedmaking problem having been solved, the cooking problem remained. What fun! One spent an hour at the grocery, then spent an hour in the kitchen and — presto! — one had a splendid meal, which took four minutes to eat. Then came another hour of clearing the table, washing the dishes, scraping pans and blotting grease from stove and kitchen floor.

After the first three evenings of this, the fun rapidly oozed out of it. By that time I had performed nine hours of culinary toil in exchange for 12 minutes of eating. Moreover, after the three hours of nightly labor, one's energy was too drained to support an evening of adventure on the town.



Baker

I took to spending evenings at home eating prodigious quantities of fruit, which never seemed to be ripe enough. In college nobody teaches you how to recognize a ripe peach. For a while I tried eggs in the middle of the night, dreading the inevitable heart attack.

The alternatives, such as eating beans out of a can with a spoon, cut the labor satisfactorily, but did nothing to create the high spirits necessary to pursue the bachelor pleasures. After a dinner of beans spooned out of a can, I noted, my spirit was up to nothing more than a listless five-hour sprawl in front of the television set.

The worst part, however, was the absence of talk. It is amazing how much of marriage is devoted to conversation. And now there was nobody to talk to. Nobody in the kitchen, nobody in the parlor, nobody in the bedroom. Nobody to say, "What a day!" to. Or, "Let's watch television." Or, "Do you think it's going to rain?" Or, "My God! I can't believe these bulls."

At first, I would say things like "Let's watch television" to myself, and myself said, "I don't feel like it." I almost retorted, "Well, you can sit there and read Cosmopolitan if you want to, but I'm going to watch television," but I didn't. I got a grip on myself instead.

The part of myself I got a grip on was a part of hair behind the right ear. I had been doing my own barbering for several years, and this particular tuft needed trimming. I got the scissors and trimmed it. This was the beginning of cutting my hair seriously, which became a substitute for talking. It passed the time. My hair became shorter and shorter.

Within 10 days I had scarcely any hair left to cut. I switched to cutting fingerhairs. Then toenails. The house was quiet except for the snip-snip-snip of scissors. One evening, a woman of a certain reputation telephoned and suggested a rendezvous, but with my hair and nails so severely cut she would certainly, I knew, laugh at me. Cruelly, I declined. I had forgotten how to talk, anyhow.

Now I must stop. It is time to eat some fruit and cantaloupe. Afterward, I shall cut the sleeves off some shirts.

The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a column that appeared in July, 1977.

If all else fails, a mime can go out onto the street, do his routine and pass the hat. A lot of mimes do that. It's more than, say, an unemployed engineer can do.

From Laryngitis to a Career as a Mime

By Jeffrey Robinson

CANNES (HTT) — In 1951, a young actor named Richmond Shepard found himself suffering from laryngitis, a definite setback when you're trying to play Othello or Hamlet. He couldn't talk, so he did the next best thing, and ever since that day he has made a living by not talking. Richmond Shepard is one of America's most acclaimed mimes.

"Mime is still not very well understood in the States," he says. "It's a very ancient art, the basis of all Hindu and Japanese theater and can easily be traced through the Greek and Roman theaters into the commedia dell'arte and France. Unfortunately, in America, the general reaction to mime has for many years been, it's too quiet."

Seventeen years ago Shepard created a professional mime troupe, acting out A.A. Milne's poems for children. Since then, he has appeared on television, done half a dozen films, any number of TV commercials and earned himself three New York theater awards. He has also written "Mime — The Technique of Silence," which is regarded as a textbook on the subject. His second book, recently finished, is "Creating Comedy Through Theater Games and Improvisation."

Athletic Ability

"A good part of mime is, of course, acting. But you also need athletic ability and the desire to show off. You have to be able to look silly in front of other people. It's sort of like being a nonverbal politician."

Only a handful of people in the United States actually make a living as mimes. "It's tough because there are so few parts written for mimes. I do theater and television work, and that keeps me busy. If all else fails, a mime can always go out onto the street, do his routine and pass the hat. A lot of mimes do that. It's more than, say, an unemployed engineer can do. Can't you just see him on a corner asking everyone who goes by if they'd like him to take a bridge?"

Understandably, it takes years of practice to learn standard mime techniques. The image most people seem to have of mimes is Marcel Marceau walking into a windy room. Proving that mime is more, each year Shepard, now on vacation in the south of France, puts together a new two-hour show for his Los Angeles-based troupe.



Richmond Shepard.

"We tell very complicated stories in mime. We create images, magic, build entire worlds through movement and expression. No mime is not one guy pretending to chase butterflies. It's very complex situations where not a single word is spoken and where everything that happens is perfectly clear."

For instance, one of his better-known routines takes 10 members of his troupe and turns them into an automobile... each actor playing a different part of the car. They roll along until one of the tires... a tire

played by a mime... goes flat and needs to be changed. "It's funny, amusing, entertaining, and I'd like to think very clever theater. It's costume, makeup, lights, music, plot and character interaction. Costuming and makeup are especially complex."

Dressing for the Part

Even in simple sketches a great deal of time must be spent on dressing for the part. "Makeup and costumes take a lot of time, so before a show I often have to get ready at home. My four daughters all think it's perfectly normal for daddy to put on a funny suit, white makeup and lipstick when he drives off to work. I live in a middle-class tract house in suburbia and my neighbors actually accept my guise of a work costume the same way they do a gray suit and an attaché case for anyone else."

Off stage and out of costume, Richmond Shepard's neighbors also accept one of his zanyer habits, that of wearing different colored socks. One red sock and one blue sock. Why? He answers, "Nowhere is it written in the ancient scrolls, though shall wear the same color socks. Anyway, I've got another pair, just like this one at home."

Despite costuming and makeup on stage, and people who don't know about his socks, he is frequently recognized off stage. "People who have seen me work will many weeks later come up and say hello. When I say hello back to them they look shocked as if to think, hey this guy can talk. But the thing that fascinated me for a very long time, more than that reaction, was the fact that people did indeed recognize me. It's not as if I look like myself on stage, because I work in makeup. What I've come to understand is that they recognize my eyes. Eyes are a very important part of mime and whether I'm in costume or not, my eyes are always the same. Interesting, no?"

Then again, there are times when he wants to be recognized, in particular by people he has never met. "I travel a lot, doing shows, and there's always someone to fetch me at the airport. Naturally, I'm not in costume, not on a plane. I'm afraid that would freak-out too many people. So when there is someone to pick me up and they ask on the phone what I look like, I describe myself very accurately with five words. It always works. It's never failed. All I have to tell them is, I look like a mime."

PEOPLE: North Carolina Hamlet Won't Get Olympics

The 1984 Olympic Games won't be held in Spiveys Corner, N.C., after all. The Spiveys Corner Olympic Committee received the news from the International Olympic Committee. A letter described the Olympic Committee's regrets that Spiveys Corner, population 50, couldn't be considered as a site for the games because the complicated applications had to be turned in by August 1977, and Spiveys Corner only started to apply in June of this year. Officials of the local Olympic committee said they won't press the issue.

There he is, rumped trenchcoat and all, quizzically squinting at the culprit. "You sure look like a first-class operation," says Lt. Columbo, adding the inevitable book line. "There's just one thing that bothers me — your toilet paper." Toilet paper? In a Columbo episode? No — in the ad the Scott Paper Co. is running in business publications. It mentions no names — neither Columbo's nor that of his alter ego, actor Peter Falk. There's a new U.S. legal doctrine that famous personages must know what they are talking about when they endorse products. But a paper company spokesman said that Falk is just "an identifier," not a pitchman, and he doesn't have to know his roll firsthand.

There are certain rewards that go with being a movie hairdresser, even if the job does require getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning. Phyllis Della, after spending four months coiffing John Travolta and Lily Tomlin during filming of "Moment by Moment," was rewarded by Travolta with an autograph. She says she was only problem was deciding whose hair looked better, mine or Lily's. Miss Tomlin's tip was more tangible: A week at the Golden Door, a weight-reducing resort favored by overweight Hollywood types. That cost Miss Della five pounds.

Joan Mondale, unfazed by an atmosphere of Proposition 13 anti-spending jitters at the National Governors Conference in Boston, appealed for continued state encouragement of the arts. The vice president's wife, honorary chairwoman of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities, spoke at the

opening-night dinner of the National Governors Association meeting. Although she stressed the economic problems of inflation and budget-cutting that have hit arts programs, Mrs. Mondale did not ask the governors to devote more funds to them. Instead, she asked the governors to put their support behind an upcoming White House conference on the arts, to appoint a task force to study the arts in public buildings and other projects. She also urged the governors to give the arts their personal support. "Go to performances — attend exhibitions. Discover the talent in your own state — you'll enjoy it," she said.

What was billed as the First International Soap Opera Exposition at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York drew over 6,000 fans to meet actors, actresses and producers. They got autographs, talked with the stars, snapped pictures, swapped stories and generally reveled in the soap opera. Robert Barton, who plays Lee Ferguson in "For Richer, For Poorer," had just begun describing his character when Julie Weiss, the show's costume designer, burst in to explain almost in one breath: "He started off with Connie Ferguson. He was a garage. He was involved in a car ring. Then he started caring for Tessa Sax. He's found someone who believes in him. Lee is evolving. Soon he'll become just what he wants to be." The exposition was sponsored by The Soap Box, a monthly magazine devoted to soap operas. 11 of which are produced in New York City.

Feminist Gloria Steinem is opening two new fronts in her war against male chauvinism — Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department. Miss Steinem attacks the Muslim Saudis, who do things strictly by the Koran, and she attacks the State Department's cultural issues, not a political issue. She says the State Department should pressure the Saudis into changing their ways with women, whom she calls victims of "sexual mutilation." "I don't know how to express myself about Saudi Arabia and remain rational. It is, at this moment, a kind of Nazi Germany of sexual rigidity," she said. —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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